A BRIEF REVIEW

OF THE

Late Parliament (so called.)

Wherein, after a brief Reciting some Remarkable Passages in [illegible] *Narrative*, is given an Account of their *Second Meeting*, [illegible] transacted by them; As also, how the *Protector* (so called) [illegible] Swearing *By the living God*, and dissolved them, after two or three Weeks Sitting.

With some Queries sadly proposed thereupon.

Together with an Account of three and forty of their Members [illegible] one of the *House*, and others that sate in the *Other* [illegible] for a *House of Lords*, but being lately unexpectedly disappointed, [illegible] Root, with a Brief Character and Description of them.

All humbly presented to Publique View

By a Friend to the good Old Cause of *Justice*, *Righteousness*, [illegible] *dom* and *Liberties* of the People, which hath cost so much *Blood* [illegible] to be carried on in the late Wars, and are not yet settled.

Josh. 6. 26. *Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth [illegible] Jericho, he shall lay the foundation thereof in his first-born, and in his youngest [illegible] he set up the gates of it.*

Job 5. 3, 4. *I have seen the foolish taking root, but suddenly I cursed his habi[illegible] His children are far from safety, and they are crushed in the gate, neither is there [illegible] to deliver them.*

Job 5. 12. *He disappointeth the Devices of the crafty, so that their hands [illegible] their enterprise.*

Job 18. 14. *His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it shall [illegible] him to the King of Terrors.*

Printed in the Fifth Year of Englands Slavery under its New Monarchy, 1658.

Courteous Reader,

THere was formerly a Narrative published, giving thee an Account of the Choosing, Comming together, Secluding of some, and Sitting of the rest of the late Parliament (so called,) as also of the things that did attend them, and the Acts that were passed by them: The goodnesse of which Acts, with their tendency to Enslave and Oppresse the Nation, is sadly experienced (to the Cost and Sorrow) of not a few; For instance, First, that Wicked, Unjust, and Oppressive Act for New Buildings, under which many a Soul hath groaned; some though having in the last 16, or 18 Years past, paid twice the value of their Houses in Taxes, have thereby been forced, unlesse they will be plundred or cast into Prison, to pay a Years Rent more; in the cruell prosecution of which Act many sad Cases have fallen out. Secondly, the Act for the Excise, imposing it for ever (with the Customs) as a standing Revenue to the Crown, and letting it out to Farm, to the horrible Oppression of the People, setting up Patentees to Rule them at pleasure. Thirdly, An Act for a three Years Tax to pay the Souldiers, where the Great ones get all, and the Inferiours very little, but are behinde near a year; many of them living on Tickets, whilest their great Leaders ruffle in their Gallantry: And as if that were not enough, did then Order a Three Moneths Tax to be paid twice over. And to name but one more (for brevity sake) Fourthly, an Act for a High Court (so called) of Justice, for the Preservation of the Protectors Person, as if the Law and Souldiers were not as sufficient to protect him now, as when he was Generall, but an Arbitrary and Illegall Court must be erected in a time of Peace, to take away the Lives of persons at their pleasure.

There is likewise in that Narrative a Catalogue, or an Account given of One hundred eighty two of the Members of that unworthy Assembly, who were Sons, Kinsmen, Servants, and otherwise engaged unto, and had Places of Profit, Offices, Sallaries, * and Advantages under the Protector, (so called) whereby it doth appear, what fine Suckers they are of the Riches and Fatnesse of this Commonwealth, and how unlikely they were, being so packd for his Interest, and so well seasoned with the Salt of his Palace, (Ezra 4. 14.) to bring forth the so much Prayed, Engaged, Fought, and Bled for

* Which amounts unto in the whole, one million sixteen thousand three hundred and seventeen pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence per An. according to the favourablest computation by the former Narrative, or Book of Rates. As it was said there, so here: If there be any mistakes, they are desired who best know, to rectifie them; If not, then what is here mentioned may be taken for granted. Nehemiah did not eat the bread of the Governor; why must so great Sallaries be continued to them who have gotten so much already. The Taxes raised from the people to pay this, doth ruine thousands.

Rights,

Rights and Liberties of the People. After some Queries proposed thereupon, follows a Catalogue of the Kinglings, *or the Names of those Seventy persons, (most of them being the Protectors Kinsmen, and Sallary-men) that voted for* Kingship, *with the Counties for which they served, that so they may be remembred; and called to an account hereafter. After this, there is mentioned, how that the New Government, of the* Humble Petition *and* Advice, *pretended by them to be then settled, was carried in the* House *but by three Voices, fifty three against fifty; as also that it was contrary to the Desires of the good People of the Nation, but not being able at that time to get the Names of those fifty three persons, who also highly deserve to be taken notice of, they were not therein mentioned.*

You have also those Members of that Assembly, who though they gave not their Vote either for King-ship, or the then Government by the Humble Petition and Advice, *but protended to be against, and dissatisfied with both, sharply, and justly reproved, for betraying the* Trust *committed to them by the People. First, for being so Sneaking, and Cowardly in their Spirits, as to suffer their Fellow Members to be Seeluded from them; and the Council, who had nothing to do with it, so to intrench upon their Privileges, as to let none sit but whom they approved of.* Secondly, *For being so ready to comply to* Sit, *or* Adjourn *at the Protectors pleasure, as if they were his Servants, and not he theirs.* Thirdly, *That when they saw the Liberties of the People endeavoured to be violated afresh by the* Kinglings, *and also really given away by the afore-mentioned fifty three persons, who petitioned and advised the* Protector *(so called) to take the* Government *upon him, and to chuse his Successour; they did not Cry out, Protest, Declare against, and withdraw from them, which being their duty they ought to have done; in doing whereof, those unparallel'd wickednesses would of necessity have fallen to the ground: but instead thereof went on with them, stifeling their own Consciences, and endeavouring to satisfie their oppressed Brethren, by saying,* He had not the Title of King; *as if all the Evill, Oppression, and Arbitrarinesse lay in that; when as at the same time, he hath the same, and no lesse power, then if he had the Title, and were called King. Yea, a far greater Power then what cost so much Blood and Treasure, to oppse in the late* King; *and that these slight Pretences would not be Plea sufficient to excuse them, in the day of their Account for so doing. After which, some general Queries being soberly proposed as a close to the whole, is the Conclusion of that* Narrative.

Now here thou wilt finde related some of the most remarkable Passages which occur'd in their second Session, with the end, and dissolution of the whole, after two or three Weeks sitting. As also something of another House, *(though Namelesse yet) covertly intended for a* House *of* Lords, *with*

with a Description of forty three of them, by all which thou mayest be able in some measure to resolve thy thoughts concerning the change of the Cause *and* Principles, *which these great Masters formerly carried on, and professe to do so still. It is notoriously known how even the chief of them sometime said,* It would never be well, neither should we ever see good Dayes, whilest there was one Lord left in *England*, nor untill you *(speaking so to him)* my Lord of *Manchester* be called Mr. *Montague: yet now new Lords must be made by the dozens. What Declaring, what Fighting hath there been, and how much Blood and Treasure spent against a* Negative Voice, *in the King and Lords? Yet now, not onely the* Protector *himself, forsooth, but all his new upstart Lords, such as were our equals, or it may be below us, must Lord it over us, with their No, to our I. Is not the world growne mad? were there ever such wonders before? To fancy what after Ages will think of these men, who pretend to be of the Saints of these times, will never make a person melancholy that shall be serious in it. Not to trouble thee further, eye God more, and Men lesse, and that will stay and quiet thy Spirit: and say to thy self as the Psalmist did,* (Psal. 62. 5, 9.) My soul wait thou onely upon God, for my expectation is from him. Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lye.

A Second Narrative of the late Parliament (so called) giving an Account of their Second Meeting, and the things transacted by them; as also their Dissolution after two or three weeks Sitting. With an Account of three and forty of their Names, who in the interval of the Adjournment were taken out of the House, and others that sate in the Other House, so greatly designed for a House of Lords: with a Brief Character and Description of them.

THe late Parliament (so called) having made their new Modell of Government, called *The Humble Petition and Advice*, before they had well licked their Golden Calf, or given the Brat of their Brain a Name, were called upon to Adjourn, and break up: And so making more haste then good speed, they left things very raw and imperfect, which afterwards occasioned great Contests, and in fine, their Dissolution.

According to the time they Adjourned unto, they Assemble again, being *January* 23. 1657. where after the usuall Solemnities of Devotion performed, they repair to the House, where they found some of their Number Commissioned, and impowered by the *Protector*, to swear them. The Copy of which Oath here followeth.

The Oath.

*I do in the presence, and by the Name of God Almighty, Promise and Swear, That to the utmost of my power in my place, I will uphold and maintain the true Reformed Protestant Christian Religion in the power thereof, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and encourage the Profession and Professors of the same: And that I will be true and faithfull to the Lord * Protector of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, as Chief Magistrate thereof: And shall not contrive, designe, or attempt any thing against the Person, or lawfull Authority of the Lord Protector; and shall endeavour as much as in me lies, as a Member of Parliament, the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the People.*

* Can those be faithful to the Rights and Liberties of the People, who swear to be faithfull to the Government in a single Person, which our too sad experience tells us so, naturally tends to destroy them? Do not those who so swear, undertake to uphold that in the Protector which cost so much Bloud and Treasure to oppose, as Antichristian and Tyrannical in the King? Or is that a lawfull Authority which contrary to all Presidents and Priviledges of Parliament, was carried but by three Voices of them that was permitted to sit, there being at the same time at least 80. of the Members purposely kept out till that Act was past? Ought not things to be searched into, and set right upon this account; for that (*Mat.6.24.*) *No man can serve two masters.*

Which having taken, and coming into the House, they finde not onely some of their Fellow * Members, but their old Servant and Clerk, Mr. *Scobell*, gone, and a new one put in his room whose name is *Smith*, which with biting a little the Lip, and something in way of Complement, as with a *Salvo* of their Rights and Priviledges, they for quietness sake Vote him (so put upon them) to be their Clerk, and then settled themselves in a posture for their future work. And the first thing they undertake, is to keep a Day of Prayer in their *House*, which accordingly they did; and with great prudence, plowing with an Ox and an Asse together, the *Presbyters* and *Independents* being both called to Officiate.

* To the other House they were gone for greater pr. ferment.

The Other House, who would fain have the Honour to be called *Lords*, or rather a *House of Lords*, did likewise in their House pray at the same time with much Devotion, and did afterwards agree to send to the Parliament, (or as they would have them again called, *the House of Commons*) by Baron *Hill* and Serjeant *Windham*, (after the manner of the House of Peers formerly) to declare their Message, *viz. That the House of Lords, or the Lords of the other House had sent unto them, to desire their joyning with them in a Petition or Message to the Protector, That a Day of Prayer * and Humiliation might be appointed through the whole Commonwealth.*

* *In nomine Domini incipe omne malum.*

Which

Which Message begat very high Debaets, and sharp Speeches from many that were not at the making this lame and imperfect Modell, so as the aforesaid Messengers were fain to wait a long time; but at length got this Answer, *viz. That they would return an Answer by Messengers of their own.*

The House filling daily, and many of those that had been secluded in the former Session coming in, the Face of things in the House were in a great measure changed, another Spirit appearing in them then before, insomuch, that many made question of the things that were formerly done; some speaking at a high rate in behalf of the *Rights* of the English Free People, and against the Wrongs and Injuries that had been done unto them. This being done day by day, and the *House* not agreeing what to call that *Other House*, which was as it were a namelesse Infant, and fain would be named the *House of Lords*, was the greatest part of their work, save that now and then, some little Matters came under Debate, as the Reviving and perfecting their Committees, and Reading some former Bills. The Lord *Cravens* Case also was taken in, and the Councill on both parts heard at the Bar of the House, with some other little Matters that passed; but the greatest part of time that was spent in the House, (whilest sitting) was in Considering and Debating what they should call the *Other House*.

Towards the end of their sitting, there came another Message from the *Other House*, after the same manner as before, *Desiring their joyning with them, in moving the Protector to Order, that the Papists, and such as had been in Armes under the late King, might be exiled the City, and put out of the Lines of Communication, &c.* This Message being also designed as shooing-horn, to draw on their owning of them, received a like Answer as did the former.

As for the *Other House* (who called themselves the *House of Lords*) they spent their time in little Matters, such as choosing of Committees, and among other things, to consider of the Priviledges and Jurisdiction of their House, (good wise souls) before they knew what their House was, or should be called.

About which time also, a Petition was preparing, by some faithfull Friends to the good *Old Cause*, in, and about the City of *London*, which was afterward Printed, and signed with many thousand Hands: which Petition makes mention of the severall Particulars that were the Grounds of Contest between the late King, and Parliament, and the good People of the Nation. And prayeth, *The settling those good things fought for, as the Reward and Fruit of the Blood and Treasure so greatly expended in the late Wars, &c.* This Petition was ready to be presented

to the Parliament (in a peaceable way) by the hands of about twenty in the name of the rest, desiring to submit the issue thereof to God, and the Wisdom of that Assembly. The Court hearing of it, were so affrighted, as they began to consider how they might quell and put a stop to that honest Spirit, which so appeared against them; the Protector (in the mean while) calling them *Traytors, and Seditious persons, &c.* Threatning *to cut their Sculls, and to tread them down as mire in the streets, &c.* And turned out * Major *Packer*, and most of the honestest Officers of his Regiment of Horse, for refusing to serve his Lust therein. And apprehending that nothing could do it, but a speedy dissolving the Parliament, they put on Resolutions accordingly, onely waited for a convenient opportunity. But something happening that morning, that put the Protector into a Rage and Passion, near unto madnesse, (as those at *White-Hall* can witnesse) he gets into a Coach, and to the *Other House* he comes, and sends for his son *Fleetwood*, Mr. *Nathaniel Fines*, and some others, acquainting them what his Purpose and Resolution was, and what he came to do, (who as its said) earnestly endeavoured to dissuade him from it; but he refused to hearken, and in great passion sware *By the living God he would dissolve them.* And so going into the *House*, and sending the *Black Rod* with a Message, to call the Parliament to come unto him, He with laying great blame upon them, and charging them with great Crimes, and Magnifying of himself (as his manner is) dissolved them. And this was the fourth Parliament broken by him in five years.

* As Major *Packer*, Mr. *Kiffin*, and others, by endeavouring to promote the Apostacy at its first Rise, hath occasioned many baptized persons, and others, simply to wander after the Beast. They now seeing their Errour, ought they not to declare it to the people, as also to stir them up to keep close with more refinednesse in their Spirits to the good Old Cause, and to be for no single Person whatsoever, till he comes, whose Right it is, *Ezek.* 21. 26.

Thus the *Two Houses* fell, and perished together; their Father, their good Father, knocking his Children on the Head, and killing of them, because they were not towardly, but did wrangle one with another; but what hath he gained thereby? *Solomon* the wise saith, *Prov.* 14. 1. *Every wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her own hands.*

Upon the whole, it is Humbly Queried as followeth, viz.

First, Whether there may not very plainly be read and perceived, a Hand of Displeasure from the *Almighty*, blinding the eyes, and infatuing the understandings of those unworthy persons, who (* *Hiel* like) would have built *Jericho* again, (to wit) fallen Monarchy in a *single Person* and a *House of Lords*, with their *Negative Voices* over the good

* 1 Kings 16. 34.

good people of these Lands) so as to cause, or suffer them to do their work by halves? and to rise, and leave so Lame, Nameless, and Insignificant, their *New Modell* of the *Humble Petition and Advice*, (*alias* Instrument of Bondage to the English Nation.) Let the Curse of Confusion that attended the Builders of * *Babel* be considered of. * Gen. 11. 7, 9.

Secondly, Whether those so very wise Gentlemen, who saw it so necessary, and ventured so high, and took so much pains, to bring in again, and anew restore fallen *Monarchy* and *Kingship* in these Lands, could according to the rules of common reason and understanding of men, imagine and conclude, That the Gentlemen who had formerly been so wronged, abused, and exasperated by them, in being kept out of the House, would be so easie and tame, as presently, without any more ado, addresse themselves to lick their new *Golden Calf*, and nurse up that *Babylonish*, *Antichristian* Brat, they had no hand in, but were against the begetting of? And whether it doth not speak out a very great weakneſſe in their Councels, and a marvellous shallowneſſe in the *Protector*, his *Council*, and whole number concern'd in that Design, in making no better provision before-hand, and seeing no further into the ensuing Danger, so likely to attend their whole Device, and the nameleſſe Infant of the *Other House*, which they would have to be Christned, and Called by the Name of *Lords*.

Thirdly, Whether the good people of this Nation have not cause for ever as to abhor the Memory of the afore-mentioned back-sliding persons, so that Parliament (so called) in the first Session of it before their Adjourning, that of their own Heads, and contrary to their Engagement to the * Instrument of Government; by vertue whereof they sate at first, and without consulting the respective Counties for whom they served, or so much as one Petition delivered to them for that purpose, changed the Government, and made one worse, harder, and more grievous to be born, then that they put away; so fastening their new Iron yoke upon the Necks of the good People of this Land, settling great *Taxes*, with the *Customes* and *Excise* for ever, to keep this Yoke upon them? * The first Instrument is not hereby owned, but abhorred as much as the latter, though I thus speak.

Fourthly, Whether those Gentlemen kept out in the first Sitting, when those hard things were transacted, and afterwards comming in, and being present in the second Meeting, notwithstanding the so great Reproach and Dirt cast on them by the Court, are not highly to be honoured and esteemed, for appearing and standing so far as they did, for *Right*, and *Freedom*, and against the Bondages, which contrary to *Ingagements*, *Covenants*, and *Promises*, were put upon the good People of this Land? As well as to be blamed, not onely for not declaring at their first Seclusion, to inform the People of the wrong and injury

done unto them; But also, when afterward they whre so Arbitrarily and Tyrannically dissolved, with the rest of their unworthy Brethren, they took it so patiently, and went so tamely home, and did not in the very time of the Action, Protest and Declare against the Tyrant, and then retire into their places, (from whence they ought not to have stirred at first) and call him to the Bar, or otherwise proceeded against him for so doing? Had it not been sutable to, and well becoming that noble Commonwealth Spirit (so much pretended to) thus to have assay'd, though they had fallen in it? And whether the Army in Honesty, Conscience and Duty, their former Declarations and Ingagements considered, ought not to have assisted them therein, as well as they did the long Parliament against the *King* and his *Courtiers*, upon the like account? Doth not the loud Cryes of the Souls of the Saints *under the Altar, slain for the Testimony which they held in their Day, as also the Blood of the Saints and others slain in the late Wars, and the Sufferings of our dear Brethren in Prisons and Banishment, call for this their Testimony also? If so? Ought not this honest word of Reproof for what is past, and of excitation for the future to take place?

* Rev. 6. 9, 10.

Fifthly, But since things were as they were, and as it seems could be no better, Whether all good People in these Nations, have not great cause exceedingly to blesse and praise the Lord? (though they owe little to the Instrument) who (*Assur*-like had other ends) that the late Parliament (so called) was dissolved; who were many of them, such Mercenary, Sallary, and self-interested men, as in all probability, had they continued much longer, would have over-voted the Lovers of Freedom, and so have perfected their Instrument of Bondage, and rivetted it on the Necks of the good People for ever by a Law, and thereby made them Vassals and Slaves perpetually. But hitherto the Lord hath in a great measure frustrated their wicked Device, blessed be his holy Name.

Sixthly, Whether the Protector (so called be not a great destroyer of the Rights and Liberties of the English Nation? For hath he not ingrossed the whole power of the *Militia* into his own hand? The Right also of Property? Power of judging all matters of the highest and greatest Concernment? And doth he not take on him to be sole Judge of *Peace* and *War*, of Calling and Dissolving Parliaments? Raising Money without Consent in Parliament? Imprisoning persons without due form of Law, and keeping them in Durance at pleasure; using the *Militia* in his own hand against the good People, in these fore-named things, and aginst their Representers in Parliamenr.

Seventhly, Whether the Protector, and the Great men his Confederates,

derates, be not rather to be termed *Fannattick*, *Whimsicall* and *Sick-brain'd*, then those, (who remaining firm to, and being more refined in their former, good, and honest Principles, and will upon no account be drawn to desert the good Old Cause) they account and call so? And whether this unsettlednesse in their Government, and changing both it and their Principles, in so short a time; and going so diametrically contrary to their former honest Protestations, Declarations, Sermons, and Actings, doth not in the view of all the world, Declare them so to be?

Eighthly, Whether the Protector (so called) be not that himself which he untruly charged upon the Members turned out of the Little Parliament (so called) *viz. A destroyer of Magistracy and Ministery?* Of Magistracy, in breaking four Parliaments in five Years; and pulling up by the roots, what in him lieth, the very Basis and Foundation of all just Power, to wit, the Interest of the good People of this Commonwealth; making himself, and his own Will and Lust, the Basis and Foundation thereof? And doth he not at his pleasure suppresse and destroy all Military and Civill Power, and Governours that submit not thereunto? Is he not likewise a great destroyer of Ministery, in taking from them their Religious, or Divine Capacities, putting them into that of *Lay* or *Common?* and accordingly, in a professed way, preferring them to places of Advantage by the Tryers?

Ninthly. Whether the Protector be so wise and understanding, so tender and carefull of the Common Interest (as is pretended to) above all others whatsover? yea, above and beyond the four Parliaments he hath dissolved? And may it not be enquired how he came to this great height of Knowledge and absolute understanding, seeing there are very many worthy Patriots, sometimes his Equals (at least) of as high a Descent, of as good breeding, of as great Parts, of as fair an Interest, as also as well versed in Government as himself? Whether it may not be wondred at, that he should be so exceeding wise, and tender above all, even above Parliaments themselves.

Tenthly, Whether Sir *Henry Vane*, Major Generall *Harrison*, the late President *Bradshaw*, Sir *Arthur Hasterigg*, Lieutenant Generall *Ludlow*, with hundreds more of worthy Patriots, that have ventured far in their Countreys Cause, for Justice and Freedom, may not rationally be thought to be as carefull and tender of the good of their Countrey as the Protector?

Eleventhly, Whether it doth not rankly savour of high Pride and Arrogancy in the Protector (so called) to set up his Sense and Judgement, as the standard for the whole Nation, even Parliaments them-

 selves?

selves? And whether thus to do, be not the sad fruit of Enthusaisme, one of the great Errours of this day and time?

Twelfthly, Whether the Potector being so highly conceited of his own understanding, so changeable and uncertain in his Principles and Resolutions, so given up to his Passion and Anger, as against all Advice and Counsel, in a condition near unto Madnesse, to swear *by the living God* he would Dissolve the late Parliament, and accordingly did so, though the doing of it tended to the hazard of the Commonwealth? Whether he according to Reason, can be thought a person capable, and fit to Rule and Governe this so *Great*, so *Wise*, and *Noble* a People?

Thirteenthly, Whether since the Protector assumed the Government, the state and condition of this Nation be not very greatly impaired? Their Land Forces wasted and consumed at *Hispaniola*, *Jamaica*, *Mardike*, and elsewhere? Their Shipping lessened and diminished; their Stores and Provisions for Sea and Land expended and consumed without profit; their Magazines emptied; their Treasures wasted; their Trade in a great measure lost and decayed; and very great new Debts contracted, little of Old being satisfied? And whether all this be not the bitter fruit of Apostacy and Treachery, and setting up a single person, as Chief Magistrate, contrary to Ingagements: And the casting away of that Righteous Cause of Freedom, Justice, and Righteousnesse, this Land was so engaged in?

Lastly, Whether the Protector (so called) will not in all likelihood dissolve the next Parliament also, if they begin to question and make Debates of former Transactions, and do not presently without any disputing, proceed to perfect the new Modell, of the *Humble Petition and Advice*? What assurance shall be given to the Countries and Cities that shall chuse, or to the Gentlemen chosen, that they shall not be served as those before were? And whether, if the honest Citizens shall begin to make ready their former sober, and very worthy *Petition*, or one of the like nature, it will not be looked at again, as a Crime little lesse then Treason at the Court, and become a means of sudden Dissolution to the next Parliament also? Alas for poor *England*! What will become of thee in the end? How hast thou lost thy self and thy good Old Cause? And whither will these Masters of Bondage carry thee?

A List

A List of their Names who were taken out of the House, and others, (being * forty three in number) that sate in the Other House, so greatly designed for a House of Lords; with a brief Description of their Merits and Deserts: whereby it may easily appear, how fit they are to be called (as they call themselves) *Lords*; as also being so very deserving, what pity it is they should not have a Negative Voyce over the free People of this Commonwealth.

* *All of them, but four, are salary men, sons, kinsmen, and otherwise engaged to the Protector, and allyed to his Confederates.*

1. *Richard Cromwel*, eldest Son of the Protector (so called;) a Person of great Worth and Merit, and well skilled in Hawking, Hunting, Horse-racing, with other sports and pastimes; one whose Undertakings, Hazards and Services for the Cause, cannot well be numbred or set forth, unless the drinking of King *Charles's*, or (as is so commonly spoken) his Fathers Landlords health; whose Abilities in Praying and Preaching, and Love to the Sectaries, being much like his Cousin *Dick Ingoldsby's*, and he so very likely to be his Fathers Successour, and to inherit his noble Vertues, in being the *light of the Eyes, and breath of the Nostrils* of the old Heathenish Popish Laws and Customs of the Nation (especially among the Learned) the University of *Oxford* have therefore thought fit (he being also no very good Scholar) to chuse him their Chancellour. And though he was not judged meet (not having a Spirit of Government for it) to have a Command in the Army when there was fighting, or honest and wise enough to be one of the little Parliament, yet is he become a Colonel of Horse now fighting is over; as also taken in to be one of the Protectors Council, and one of the Other House, and to have the First Negative Voyce over the good People of this Commonwealth, being in so hopeful a way to have the great Negative Voyce over the whole after his Fathers Death.

2. Commissioner *Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, a Member sometime of the Long Parliament, and then a Colonel under the Earl of *Essex*, had the command and keeping of *Bristol*, but

 gave

gave it up cowardly, (as it's said) for which he had like to have lost his head; he being a lover of Kingship and Monarchy (as well as his Father) was taken in by the Protector at his first setting up, to be one of his Council, and made Commissioner of the great Seal, as also Keeper of the Privy-Seal, whereby his Interest and Revenue is raised from two or three hundred *per annum*, to two or (a) three thousand, and more: And for his Merits and Greatness, (being after the old mode) he was taken out of the late Parliament, to be the Mouth of the Protector in that Other House, and so is fit, no question, to have the second Negative Voyce over the good People of these Lands.

(a) *As saith the Book of* Rates, *or former Narrative.*

3. *Henry Lawrence*, a Gentleman of a Courtly Breed, and a good Trencher Man; who when the Bishops ruffled in their Pride and Tyranny, went over to *Holland*, afterwards came back, and became a Member of the Long Parliament; fell off at the beheading the late King and change of the Government, for which the Protector (then Lieutenant-General) with great Zeal declared, *That a Neutral Spirit was more to be abhor'd then a Cavaleere Spirit, and that such men as he, were not fit to be used in such a day as that, when God was cutting down Kingship root and branch*; yet came in play again (upon design) in the Little Parliament, and contributed much to the dissolving of them, as also setting up the Protector, and settling the Instrument of Government and a single Person, affirming, *That other foundation could no man lay.* For which worthy Services, and as a Snare or Bait to win over, or at least quiet the baptised people, (himself being under that Ordinance) he was made and continued President of the Protectors Council, where he hath signed many an Arbitrary and Illegal Warrant for the carrying of honest faithful men to Prisons and Exile without cause, unless their not apostatizing with them from just and honest principles. His Merits are great and many, being every way thorough-paced, and a great Adorer of Kingship; so as he deserveth, no doubt, and is every way fit, to be taken out of the Parliament, to have the third place of Honour, and Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of these Lands.

4. Lieutenant-General *Fleetwood*, a Gentleman formerly of the Long Parliament, and a Colonel of their Army; then Lieutenant General, afterward married (honest *Iretons* Widdow) the Protectors eldest Daughter: Major General *Lambert* being put by, by the Parliament from going over to *Ireland* as Lord Lieutenant, it savouring too much of Monarchy, and being not willing to accept of a lower Title, he was sent over thither under the Title of Lord Deputy

Deputy in his room, where he continued about three years; and to put a check upon those godly men there, who are no Friends to Monarchy, he was sent for over again, and cajoled in to be one of the Protectors Council, as also Major General of divers Counties in *England*: his Salary supposed worth (*b*) 6600 *l. per annum*, by all which he is become advanced to a princely Interest and Revenues: he is one of good principles, had he kept them, and of good words like his Father-in-law, whereby he hath deceived many an honest man, and drawn them from the Good Old Cause, and by that way hath greatly served the Protectors Designes. His Merits therefore are such, as he, no question, also, deserves to be taken out of the House, and made a Peer, and to have a Negative Voyce in the other House when it shall be named *Lords*; notwithstanding he so helpt in the Army and Long Parliament to throw down the House of Lords, and to destroy their Negative Voyce, and did fight against it in the King.

(b) *See the former Narrative.*

5. Colonel *Disbrow*, a Gentleman or Yeoman of about sixty or seventy pounds *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; who being allyed to the Protector by Marriage of his Sister, he cast away his Spade, and took a Sword, and rise with him in the Wars, and in like manner upon the Principles of Justice and Freedom, advanced his Interest very much: if he were not of the Long Parliament, he was of the Little One, which he helped to break. Being grown considerable, he cast away the Principles by which he rise, and took on Principles of Violence and Tyranny, and helped to set up the Protector, for which he was made one of his Council, and one of the (*c*) Generals at Sea, and hath a princely command at Land, being Major General of divers Counties in the West, as also one of the Lords of the Cinque Ports. His Interest and Greatness being so far advanced, his Merits must needs be great, and he every way fit to be taken out of the House, and put into the Other House, with a Negative Voyce over the good people, for that with his Sword he can set up that again in the Protector and himself, which before he cut down in the King and Lords.

(c) His *Salary* 3236 *l.* per annum. *See Former Narrative, or Book of Rates.*

6. Lord *Viscount Lisle*, Eldest Son of the Earl of *Leicester*, he was of the Long Parliament to the Last, and at the change of Government, and making Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule, and, no question, concur'd with the rest therein: he was also of the Little Parliament, and of all the Parliaments since; was all along of the Protectors (*d*) Council, and was never to seek; who having learned so much by changing with every Change, and keeping still (like his

(d) *His Salary* 1000*l.* per annum.

his Father-in-law the Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Peter Sterry*) on that side which hath proved Trump, nothing need farther be said of his fitness (being such a man of (*e*) principles) to be taken out of the Parliament, to have a settled Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good people of these Lands, he being a Lord of the old Stamp already, and in time so likely to become a Peer.

(e) *Ask his late Wifes Sister, the Lady* Sands.

7. Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Knight of the old Stamp, and of a considerable Revenue in *Northampton-shire*, one of the Long Parliament, and a great sprinkler in the change of the Government from Kingly to that of a Commonwealth; helped to make those Laws of Treason against Kingship, hath also changed with all changes that have been since: he was one of the Little Parliament, and helped to break it, as also of all the Parliaments since; is one of the Protectors (*f*) Council; and, as if he had been pin'd to his Sleeve, was never to seek; is become high Steward of *Westminster*; and being so finical, spruce, and like an old Courtier, is made Lord Chamberlain of the Protectors Houshold or Court; so that he may well be counted fit and worthy to be taken out of the House, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, though he helped to destroy it in the King and Lords. There are more besides him, that make themselves *transgressors, by building again the things which they once destroyed.*

(f) *His Salary* 1000l. *per annum, besides his other places.*

8. *Walter Strickland*, sometime Agent or Embassador to the Dutch in the low Countries from the long Parliament, and a good Friend of theirs; at length became a Member of that Parliament; was also of the little Parliament, which he helped to break; was of the Parliament since, and is now of the Protectors (*g*) Council: he is one that can serve a Commonwealth and also a Prince, so he may serve himself and his own ends by it; who having so greatly profited by attending the *Hogan Mogans*, and become so expert in the Ceremony Postures, and thereby so apt like an Ape (with his brother Sir *Gilbert*, and the President) to imitate or act the part of an old Courtier in the new Court, was made Captain General of the Protectors Mag-pye or Gray-Coated Foot-guard in *White-hall* (as the Earl of *Holland* formerly to the King:) who being every way of such worth and Merits, no question can be made, or exceptions had against his fitness to be taken out of the Parliament to exercise a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of this Commonwealth.

(g) *Salary* 1000 l *per annum, besides other places.*

9. Sir *Charles Ousely*, a Gentleman who came something late into play on this side, being converted from a Cavaleere in

in a good hour. He became one of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to set the Protector on the Throne; for which worthy service, he was (as he well deserved) taken in to be one of his Council; was also of the Parliaments since: a man of constancy and certainty in his principles, much like the winde; and although he hath done nothing for the Cause whereby to merit, yet is he counted of that worth, as to be every way fit to be taken out of the Parliament, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over such as have done most, and merited highest in the Cause, (the Protector and his fellow Negative Men excepted) and over all the Commonwealth beside.

10. Mr. *Rouse*, one of the Long Parliament, and by them made Provost or Master of *Eaton* Colledge; he abode in that Parliament, and helped to change the Government into a Commonwealth, and to destroy the Negative Voyce in the King and Lords, was also of the Little Parliament, and their Speaker; who when the good things came to be done which were formerly declared for, (and for not doing of which, the Old Parliament was pretendedly dissolved) being an old Bottle, and so not fit to bear that new Wine, without putting it to the question, left the chair, and went with his fellow old *Bettles* to *White-hall*, to surrender their power to the General, which he as Speaker, and they by signing a Parchment or Paper, pretended to do. The colourable foundation for this Apostacy, upon the Monarchical foundation, being thus laid, and the General himself (as Protector) seated thereon, he became one of his (*h*) Council, (good old man) and well he deserved it; for he ventured hard: he was also of the Parliaments since; and being an aged Venerable man, (all exceptions set aside) may be counted worthy to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all that shall question him for what he hath done, and over all the people of these Lands besides, though he would not suffer it in the King and Lords.

(h) *His Salary for both places* 1500 l. per annum.

11. Major General *Skippon*, sometime called *The honest English Captain in the Netherlands*, was afterward Captain of those of the Artillery Ground in *London*; who refusing to attend the King at *York* when he sent unto him, and adhering to the Parliament, was by them made Major General under the Earl of *Essex*, under whom many an honest man lost his life in fighting for the Cause of Freedom and Justice, and against the Negative Voyce of the King and Lords, whose blood surely will lye at some bodies door, and cry. He was of the Long Parliament, and helped to change the Government, and make the Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule, and was outed with

them.

them. After the Little Parliament (for endeavouring to bring forth what the old Parliament was turn'd out for not doing) was dissolv'd, he was brought in play again by means of *Philip Nye* (Metropolitan Tryer of *White-hall*) and made one of the Protectors (*i*) Council, and Major General of the City in the decimating business; hath been of all the Parliaments since: who being so grave and Venerable a man, his errour in leading men to fight against the Kings Negative Voyce, may be forgiven him, and he admitted as fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House himself, not onely over those who have fought along with him, but all the people of these Lands besides; the rather, for that he is very aged, and not likely to exercise that power long.

(h) His Salary for both places 1666 l. 13 s. 4 d.

12. Colonel *Sydenham*, a Gentleman of not very much *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; was made Governour of *Malcomb Regis* in the West; became one of the Long Parliament, and hath augmented his Revenue to some purpose: he helped, no question, to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against Kingship; was also of the Little Parliament, and of those that were since; one also of the Protectors (*k*) Council; hath a Princely command in the Isle of *Wight*; is one of the Commissioners of the Treasury: by all which he is grown very great and considerable: and although he hath not been thorough-paced for Tyranny in time of Parliaments, yet it being forgiven him, is judged of that worth and merit as to be every way fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all his Dependants, and all the people of these Lands besides, hoping thereby he may so be redeemed, as never to halt or stand off for the future against the Protectors Interest.

(i) His Salary for both places 2000 l. per annum.

13. Col. *Mountague*, a Gentleman of *Huntingdonshire*, of a fair Estate, a Colonel formerly in the Association Army, under the Earl of *Manchester*, where he for some time appeared (whilst Colonel *Pickering* lived) to be a Sectary, and for Lay-mens preaching, as also a lover of the Rights and Freedoms of the People, rather then of the principle he now acts by; but that honest Colonel dying, some other things also coming between, he became of another minde: he gave off being a Souldier about the time of the new Model, it's likely upon the same account with Colonel *Russel*; did not greatly approve of beheading the King, or change of the Government, or the Armies last march into *Scotland*, as the Protector (then General) may witness; yet after the War was ended at *Worcester*, and the old

old Parliament dissolv'd, he was taken in (though no change appearing from what he was before) to be of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to set up Monarchy anew in the Protector, which he designedly was called to do; for which worthy service he was made one of the Council, (l) a Commissioner of the Treasury, and one of the Generals at Sea; he was of the Parliaments since: all which considered, none need question his fitness to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, not onely over the Treasury and Sea-men, but all the good people of these Lands besides.

(l) His Salary 3095 l. per annum.

14. Colonel *Philip Jones*, his Original is from *Wales*; at the first of the Wars he had about 17 or 20 *l. per annum*, and improved his interest upon the account of the cause; first was an Agent for some Parliamenteers to *London*, where gaining acquaintance, and making good use of them, he became Governour of a Garison, then a Colonel, as also Steward of some of the Protectors Lands in *Wales*, and one of the Long Parliament; after of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to advance the General his Master to be Protector; for which goodly service, himself was advanced to be one of his Council, afterward Comptroller of his Houshold or Court: he made Hay whilst the Sun shin'd, and hath improved his Interest and Revenue in Land (well (m) gotten, no question) to 3000 *l. per Annum*, if not more: he is also very well qualified with self-denying principles to the Protectors Will and Pleasure, so as he is fit, no doubt, to rise yet higher, and to be taken out of the House to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good people in *Wales*, (if they please) and over all the Commonwealth beside, whether they please or not. All have not lost by the cause, though some have.

(m) *If part of the purchase money was not paid with the great bribe of about 3000 l. for which (as it's credibly reported) he hath been privately questioned; he would do well to clear himself, being very much suspected, having gotten so great an Estate in so short a time*

15. Commissioner *Lisle*, sometime a Counsellour in the Temple; one of the Long Parliament, where he improved his interest to purpose, and bought State Lands good cheap; afterwards became a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and helped in Parliament to change the Government from Kingly to Parliamentary, or of a Commonwealth; changed it again to Kingly, or of a single person, and did swear the Protector at his first installing chief Magistrate, to the hazard of his Neck, contrary to four (n) Acts of Parliament, which he helped to make, with others, that make it Treason so to do. He hath lately retired for Sanctuary into Mr. *Rowes* Church, and is still Commissioner

(n) *See these Acts in a Book called* The Looking-Glass, *pag.* 43, 44.

missioner (o) of the Seal; and being so very considerable in worth and merit, is also fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the good people, and all such who shall any way question him: he is since made President of the high Court (so called) of Justice.

(o) Salary 1000l. per annum.

Treason never prospers; what's the reason?
For when it prospers, none dare call it Treason.

16. Chief Justice *Glyn*, sometime a Councellour at Law, and Steward of the Court at *Westminster*, formerly one of the Long Parliament, and that helped to bait the Earl of *Strafford*, and bring him to the block; was Recorder of *London*, and one of the Eleven Members impeached by the Army of (p) Treason, and by that Parliament committed to the Tower: the Protector (through Apostacy) assuming the Government, took him up, and made him a Judge; and finding him so fit for his turn, did also make him Chief Justice of *England*: so that of a little man, he is grown up into a great Bulk and Interest, and of complying principles to the life, who being so very useful to advance and uphold the Protectors great Negative Voyce, is thereby, questionless, in his sence fit to be taken out of the House, and to have a Negative Voyce himself in the Other House, not onely over the people, but over the Law he is to be chief Judge of, and in a capacity to hinder that no good Law for the future be made for the ease of the people, or hurt of the Lawyers Trade.

(p) He helped to raise the City against the Army, and made the Speaker flee to the Army for shelter, and chose another speaker in his room in the Kings behalf; and a great deal more.

(p) His Salary 1000l. per annum

17. *Bulstrode Whitlock*, formerly a Counsellour at Law, one of the Long Parliament, profited there, and advanced his interest very greatly; became one of the Commissioners of the great Seal; one that helped to change the Government, and make Laws against a single persons Rule: in the time of the Little Parliament, he went Embassadour to *Sweden* in great State; that Parliament being dissolved, he agitated there for the Protector, then came over; and when some Alteration and pretended Reformation was made in the Chancery, he stood off from being any longer a Commissioner of the Seal, and became one of the Supervisors of the Treasury at 1000 *l. per annum* (q) Salary: he is one who is guided more by (r) Policy then by conscience; and being on that account the more fit for the Protectors service, there is no question to be made of his worth and merit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people there, though he helped to put it down in the King and Lords.

(q) See Book of Rates.

(r) Ask George Cockain.

William

18. *William Lenthal*, a Counsellour at Law, made Speaker of the Long Parliament by the late King; sate it out in all Changes, weather'd many a Storm and high Complaint made against him, and was too hard and weildy for all his Opposers: his policy and good hap carryed him on so, as he ended his being Speaker, with the ending of that Parliament. For the time of his sitting, he advanced his Interest and Revenue very much; became Mr. of the *Rolls*; purchased Lands in others names as well as in his own, for fear of the worst; he was (to be sure) at the change of the Government from Kingly or of a single person and a House of Lords, as being *useless*, (f) *chargeable and dangerous*: As likewise at the making those Laws of Treason against a single person for the future (not yet repealed.) The Little Parliament (where some of his Law Judicature was questioned) being dissolved, and the Protector taking the Government upon him, he adventured to comply with the rest, notwithstanding the danger, that so he might keep his place and interest, and avoid a new Storm or Frown from the present Power. Men need not seek far, or study much to read him, and what principles he acts by. All things considered, he may, doubtless, be very fit to be Lord of the *Rolls*, being Master already, and to be taken out of the Parliament to be made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, as well as over the causes in the *Rolls*, being so thoroughly exercised in Negatives at his own will and pleasure, as too many have sadly felt.

(f) See two Declarations of Parliament; one against the Lords, the other against Kingship.

19. Mr. *Cleypole*, Son of Mr. *Cleypole* in *Northamptonshire*, now Lord *Cleypole*, he long since married the Protectors Daughter; a person whose qualifications not answering those honest principles formerly so pretended to, of putting none but godly men into places of trust, was a long time kept out; but since the Apostacy from those principles, as also the practise brake in, and his Father-in-law (the head thereof) came to be Protector, he was then judged good enough for that dispensation, and so taken in to be (t) Master of his Horse; (as Duke *Hamilton* to the King.) Much need not be said of him, his Relation, as Son-in-law to the Protector, is sufficient to bespeak him every way fit to be taken out of the House, and made a Lord; and having so long time had a Negative Voyce over his Wife, Spring Garden, the Ducks, Deer, Horses and Asses in *Jameses Park*, is the better skilled how to exercise it again in the Other House over the good people of these Nations, without any gainsaying or dispute.

(t) His Salary is not well known.

20. Lord *Faulconbridge*, a Gentleman whose Relations are most Cavaleeres, (his Uncle formerly Governour of *Newark*

 for

for the King against the Parliament) was absent over the water in the time of the late Wars; a Neuter at least, if not disaffected to the cause; came back, the Wars being over, and hath lately marryed one of the Protectors Daughters, and was in a fair way (had things hit right) to have been one of his Council, as well as his Son-in-law; however, (suitable to the times) he is lately made a Colonel of Horse: his Relation both to the old and new Monarchy, may sufficiently plead his worth and merits, not onely to have his Daughter, but also a Negative Voyce in the other House, over all that adventured their lives in the cause formerly, and over all the people of these Lands besides.

21. Colonel *Howard*, his Interest (which is considerable) is in the North; his Relations there are most Papists and Cavaleeres, whom he hath courted and feasted kindly, and served their Interest to purpose; it's no matter who lost by it: in favour to Sir *Arthur Haslerigg*, was made Captain of the Generals Life-Guard when he was in *Scotland*, wherein he continued for some time in *England* after he was Protector; but not being a Kinsman, or a person further to be confided in, in that place, was shuffled out from thence; and to stop his mouth, made a Colonel, and, as the Book says, a Major General, and had power of Decimation, as also made Governour of *Barwick*, *Tinmouth*, and *Carlisle*; hath also tasted with the first, of that sweet Fountain of new honour, being made a *Viscount*: he was of the Little Parliament, and all the Parliaments since; is a Member of Mr. *Cockains* Church, and of very complying principles (no question) to the service of the new Court, from whence he received his new honour; and having with his fellow Lord *Cleypole* so excellent a spirit of Government over his Wife, Family and Tenants in the Country, to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, might seem of right to belong unto him, being also lorded before hand.

A Lon-don man told some of the Council worse things of him than these.

22. Lord *Broghil*, his Rise and Relation for means, is *Ireland*, a Gentleman of good parts and wit, able to make Romance, but was not looked on formerly by those of the Good Old Cause, as a person fit to be trusted with the command of one Town or Castle in *Ireland*; yet is he now, by this happy change, become a goodly Convert to be confided in, and is made (*w*) President of the Protectors Council in *Scotland*: he was of the Latter Parliaments; a great Kingling, and one that in the Last Parliament (so called) put on hard that way; wherefore it were great pity, he being also a Lord of the old Stamp, and so well gifted, if he should not be one to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of *England* and *Scotland*, as well as of *Ireland*, it being a good while since, and almost forgotten, that

(w) *His Salary* 1474l. *per annum.*

that the Protector said, *It would never be well, and we should never see good days, whilst there was one Lord left in* England, *and until the Earl of* Manchester *was called Mr.* Mountague.

23. Colonel *Pride*, then Sir *Thomas*, now Lord *Pride*, sometime an honest Brewer in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the Cause, fought on, and in time became a Colonel, did good service in *England* and *Scotland*, for which he was well rewarded by the Parliament: with cheap Debenters of his Souldiers and others, he bought good Lands at easie rates; gave the Long Parliament a Purge, fought against the King and his Negative Voyce, and was against the Negative Voyce of his Brethren, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being unwilling to have any in the Land; but hath now changed his mind and principles with the times, and will fight for a Negative Voyce in the Protector, and also have one himself, and be a Lord, for he is a Knight of the new Order already, and grown very bulky and considerable: it is hard to say how the people will like it. However, his worth and merits rightly measured, will, no question, render him fit to be taken out of the House to be one of the Other House, and to have a Negative Voyce not onely over the Bears, but all the people of these Lands, though he did formerly so oppose and fight against it: and the Noble Lawyers will be glad of his company and friendship, for that there is now no fear of his *hanging up their Gowns by the Scotish Colours in Westminster-hall*, as he formerly so greatly boasted and threatned to do.

24. Colonel *Hewson*, then Sir *John*, now Lord *Hewson*, sometime an honest Shoomaker or Cobler in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the Cause, was very zealous, fought on stoutly, and in time became a Colonel, did good service both in *England* and *Ireland*, was made Covernour of *Dublin*, became one of the little Parliament, and of all the Parliaments since, a Knight also of the new Stamp. The world being so well amended with him, and the sole so well stitcht to the upper Leather, having gotten so considerable an Interest and Means, may well be counted fit to be taken out of the House to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all of the gentle Craft, and Cordwayners Company in *London*, (if they please:) but though he be so considerable, and of such Merit in the Protectors, as also in his own esteem, not onely to be a Knight, but also a Lord; yet it will hardly pass for currant with the good people of these Lands, it being so far beyond the last; neither will they think him fit (saving the Protectors pleasure) to have a Negative Voyce over them, though he formerly fought so stiffly against it in the King and Lords, in order to set them free.

Col-

25. Colonel *Barkstead*, then Sir *John*, now Lord *Barkstead*, sometime a Goldsmith in the *Strand* of no great rank, went out a Captain to *Windsor* Castle, was sometime Governour of *Reading*, got at length to be a Colonel, then made Lieutenant of the Tower by the old Parliament. The Protector (so called) finding him fit for his turn, continued him there, and also made him Major General of *Middlesex* in the Decimating business, and assistant to Major General *Skippon* in *London*: he is one to the life to fulfil the Protectors desires whether right or wrong, for he will dispute no commands, or make the least demur, but (in an officious way) will rather do more then his share: his principles for all Arbitrary things whatsoever being so very thorough, let friends or foes come to his Den, they come not amiss so he gets by it; yea, rather then fail, he will send out his armed men to break open honest mens Houses, and seize their persons, and bring them to his Goal, and then at his pleasure turns them out: he hath erected a principality in the Tower, and made Laws of his own, and executes them in a Martial way over all comers; so that he hath great command, and makes men know his power: he was of the latter Parliaments; is one of the Commissioners (like the Bishops Panders in the Kings days) for suppressing Truth in the Printing-Presses, an oppression once the Army so greatly complained of; is for Sanctuary gotten in to be a Member of Mr. *Griffiths* Church; is also knighted after the new Order: and the better to carry on the Protectors Interest among the ear-boar'd slavish Citizens, is lately become an (x) Alderman: so that he hath advanced his Interest and Revenue to purpose. His Titles and Capacities emblazoned, will sufficiently argue his worth and merits, and speak him out fully to be a man of the times, and every way deserving to be yet greater, and (*Haman*-like) to be set higher. All which considered, it would seem a wrong not to have taken him out of the House, and made him a Lord of the Other House with a Negative Voyce there, as well as where he is; the rather, for that he knows so well how to exercise the same, having used it so long a season, as likewise that he may obstruct and hinder whoever shall question or desire Justice against him for his wicked doings.

(x) His Salary 2000l. perannum.

26. Colonel *Ingoldsby*, a Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire*, allyed to the Protector; he betook himself to the Wars on the right side as it happened, and in time became a Colonel: a Gentleman of courage and valour, but not very famous for any great exploits, unless for beating the honest Inne-Keeper of *Aliubury* in *White-hall*; for which the Protector committed him to the Tower, but was soon released: No great friend of the Sectaries (so called) or the cause of

of Freedom then fought for, as several of his then, and now Officers and Souldiers can witness; and although it be well known, and commonly reported, That he can neither pray or preach, yet complying so kindly with the new Court, and being in his principles for Kingship, as also a (y) Colonel of Horse, and the Protectors Kinsman, he may well be reckoned fit to be taken out of the House and made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the good people of this Land; the rather, for that he as a Gentleman, engaged and fought onely for money and honour, and nothing else.

27. Colonel *Whaly*, formerly a Woollen-Draper, or petty Merchant in *London*, whose Shop being out of sorts, and his Cash empty, not having wherewithal to satisfie his Creditors, he fled into *Scotland* for refuge till the Wars began, then took on him to be a Souldier, whereby he hath profited greatly; was no great Zealot for the cause, but happening on the right side, he kept there, and at length was made Commissary General of the Horse: he was of these latter Parliaments, and being so very useful and complying to promote the Protectors designes, was made (y) Major General of two or three Counties: he is for a King or Protector, or what you will, so it be liked at Court; is with his little Brother *Glyn*, grown a great man, and very considerable, and wiser (as the Protector saith) then Major-General *Lambert*; who having with his fellow Lords *Claypole* and *Howard*, so excellent a spirit of Government over his Wife and Family, being also a Member of (z) *Thomas Goodwins* Church, no question need be made of his merit of being every way fit to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, for that *he never* (as he saith) *fought against any such thing as a Negative Voyce.*

(p) His Salary 1141l. 3 s. 3 d.

(z) Note that man for what you may read in the Post-Script.

28. Colonel *Goff*, (now Lord *Goff* that would be) sometime Colonel *Vaughans* Brothers Prentice, (a Salter in *London*) whose time being near or newly out, betook himself to be a Souldier instead of setting up his Trade; went out a Quarter-master of Foot, and continued in the Wars till he forgot what he fought for; in time became a Colonel, and (in the outward appearance) very zealous, and frequent in praying, preaching, and pressing for Righteousness and Freedom, and highly esteemed in the Army on that account when honesty was in fashion; yet having at the same time (like his General) an evil Tincture of that spirit that loved and sought after the favour and praise of Man more then that of God, as by woful experience in both of them hath since appeared, he could not further believe or persevere upon that account, but by degrees fell off: and this was he who with Colonel *White*, brought Musquetteers and turned the honest Members left behind in the Little Parliament out of the House. Com-

 ply-

plying thus kindly with the Protectors Designes and Interest, was made (a) Major General of *Hantshire* and *Sussex*; was of the late Parliament, hath advanced his interest greatly, and is in so great esteem and favour at Court, as he is judged the onely fit man to have Major General *Lamberts* Place and Command, as Major General of the Army; and having so far advanced, is in a fair way to the Protectorship hereafter, if he be not served as *Lambert* was. He being so very considerable a person, and of such great worth, there is no question of his deserts and fitness to be taken out of the House to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House; the rather, for that he *never in all his life* (as he saith) *sought against any such thing as a single person, or a Negative Voyce, but onely to put down* Charles, *and set up* Oliver, and hath his end.

(a) His Salary 1141 l. 3 s. 3 d. besides Major-General-ship.

29. Colonel *Berry*, his Original was from the Iron Works, as a Clerk or Overseer, he took himself to the Wars on the Parliaments side, profited greatly in his undertaking, and advanced his interest very far; who though he wore not the Jesters Coat, yet being so ready to act his part, and please his General, in time he became a Colonel of Horse in the Army, afterward a Major General of divers Counties, a command fit for a Prince, wherein he might learn to lord it in an Arbitrary way beforehand at his pleasure; that he is of complying principles with the Court, his preferment sufficiently speaks out (neither ought any other be believed of him, or any of his brethren, without a real demonstration to the contrary) so that he may well pass for one to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce over the people, being so far advanced and gotten out of the pit above them; and if he did formerly fight against a Negative Voyce, and lording it over the people, it may be forgiven him.

30. Colonel *Cooper*, sometime a Shop-keeper, or Salter in *Southwark*, a Member of *Thomas* (b) *Goodwins* Church, one formerly of very high principles for common Justice and Freedom, like his brother, *Tichborn*. The Army then in *Scotland*, sending into *England* for faithful praying men to make Officers of, the honest people in the Burrough recommended him to the General, in order to have a command; who accordingly went down, but left his Principles behind him, and espoused other; was made a Colonel at the first dash; and though he began late, yet hath so well improved his interest, as he hath already gotten as many hundreds *per annum*, as he had hundred pounds when he left his Trade: he hath a Regiment of Foot in *Scotland*, and another in *Ireland*, where he is Major General of the *North* in *Venables* Room, and Governour of *Carrickfergus*, so as he is in a very hopeful

(b) Note him for the goodly speech he made to his new Protector.

ful way to be a great man indeed: he was of the Latter Parliaments, and there is full proof that he is every way thorough-paced and true to the new Court-interest: so that upon the whole, he also may be counted fit to be a Lord of the Other House, and to have a Negative Voyce over the good people in *Southwark*, if they please, and all the people of these Lands beside, it being the Protectors pleasure; the rather, he being the Mirrour of the times for thorough change of principles, Alderman *Tichborn* and *O. P.* excepted.

31. Alderman *Pack*, then Sir *Christopher*, now Lord *Pack*; his rise formerly was by dealing in Cloth, near the beginning of the Long Parliament, was made an Alderman, was then very discreet, and medled little, more like a Neuter or close Malignant, then a Zealot for the cause; was a Commissioner of the Customs, also Sheriff, and Lord Maior of *London* next after Alderman *Viner*: the Protector taking on him the Government, the Sunshine of the new Court pleased him, and brought him in full complyance: he was one of the Last Parliament, and zealous to re-establish Kingship in the person of the (c) Protector, and judged the onely meet man to bring the Petition into the House, *praying him to accept of, and take it upon him*; which though he then refused, yet (as is reported) hath since repented his then refusal. However, the now Lord *Pack* deserves well at his hands for that good service, who being a true Kingling, and of right Principles to the Court-interest, hving also been a Lord (to wit, Maior) once before, may upon the whole be counted very worthy to be again so called, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other house over *London*, and all the people of these Lands beside.

(c) *For which good service, upon his Petition to the Protector, he discharged him from an account of 160000l. which he & others were lyable to make good to the Treasury of the Customs.*

32. Alderman *Tichborn*, then Sir *Robert*, (Knight of the new Stamp) now Lord *Tichborn*; at the beginning of the Long Parliament, when a great Spirit was stirring for Liberty and Justice, many worthy Petitions and Complaints were made against Patentees, the Bishops, and the Earl of *Strafford*: he being the Son of a Citizen, and Young, fell in and espoused the good cause and principles then on Foot, and thereby became very popular, and was greatly cryed up by the good people of the City, *&c.* His rise was first in the Military way, where he soon became a Colonel, and by the Parliament made Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; and though he was a Colonel, yet never went out to fight, but became an Alderman very timely, and then soon began to cool and lose his former Zeal and Principles, and left off preaching (as his Pastor Mr. *Lockyer* did the Church) to his brother *George Cockain*. He was afterward Sheriff, and Lord Mayor in his turn; was also of the Committees for the sale of States Lands, whereby he advanced his Interest and Revenue consider-

siderably: out of Zeal to the publick, he offered the Parliament to serve them freely as a Commissioner of the Customs, whereby he supplanted another, and planted himself in his room, and then with the rest of his brethren, petitioned the Committee of the Navy for a Salary, and had it; notwithstanding he was so well rewarded for his pains (after he had pretended to serve them for nothing) yet with his brother Col. *Harvy* and Captain *Langham* came off blewly in the end: He was of the little Parliament, and helped to dissolve it; one of the late Parliament also: he hath by degrees sadly lost his Principles, and forgotten the Good Old Cause, and espoused and taken up another, being so very officious for the new Court-interest, and such a stickler for them, he is become a great Favorite: it's not hard to read his change, it being in so great Letters. All things considered, he is (no question) fit to be called *Lord Tichborn*, being also so willing to receive and resolve to own that Title whoever maligns it, as also of the Judgement *that whatever passes from him in any other name, will be void in law*: wherefore to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over *London*, and all the good people of these Lands, is very suitable to him; and what though he was so great an Opponent to those things formerly? it's no matter; then was then, and now is now.

33. Sir *William Roberts*, a Gentleman who in the time of the Bishops ruffling, went into *Holland*, and lived there for a season; the Parliament ruling, and in war with the King, came over again, and after the then mode, found favour, having upon the forementioned account been out of the Land, and was made a great Committee-man, and in much employment, whereby he well advanced his interest, and is grown a great man. He was of the little Parliament, and helped to break it, and then (according to *Rev.* 11.10) rejoyced and made merry with the rest of his brethren in Colonel *Sydenhams* Chamber, *&c.* as the Lawyers and other vild persons made Bonfires, and drank Sack at the Temple and elsewhere: but if ever a spirit of Life from God (which is not far off) comes in to raise up that honest Spirit by which some of them were acted, will not he, his brethren, and the rest of that earthly rout, (the false Spirit of Magistracy and Ministry) be tormented and afraid? He was of the Parliaments since, and no doubt of right principles to the Court interest, wherein his own is bound up: Is one that helps on the bondage in divers great (d) Committees where he sits; and is therefore, no question, the more fit to be called Lord *Roberts*, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, being so greatly experienced in that way already, having continued in the aforesaid Committee so long.

(d) *His Salary* 900 *l.* per annum, *though he hath a good estate.*

34. Col.

34. Colonel *John Jones*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, one of the Long Parliament, was a Commissioner in *Ireland* for governing that Nation under the Parliament. One of good principles for common Justice and Freedom, had he kept them, and not fallen into temptation; he helped to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule; hath a considerable Revenue, and it's likely did not lose by his employment: he is Governour of the Isle of *Anglesey*, and lately married the Protectors Sister, (a Widdow) by which means he might have become a great man indeed, did not something stick which he cannot well get down: he is not thorough-paced for the Court-proceedings, nor is his conscience fully hardned against the Good Old Cause; but there is great hope (no question) that in time he may be towardly: however, (for Relation sake) he may be counted fit (with his Name-sake and Countryman *Philip*) to be called *Lord Jones*, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people; and all his being against such things formerly, may be forgiven, and not once remembred against him.

35. Mr. *Edmond Thomas*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, of considerable means, a Friend of *Philip Joneses*, and allyed to *Walter Strickland*, (both of the Council) and brought in upon their account; and of complying principles, no question, to say no more of him, (not having been long in play) being none of the great Zealots or high Sectaries (so called) in *Wales*, may doubtless be counted wise and good enough to make a simple Lord of the Other House, and to be called Lord *Thomas*, and to have a Negative Voyce over all the good people in *Wales*, with his Countrymen *John* and *Philip*, and over all the people of these Lands besides.

36. Sir *Francis Russel*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Cambridgeshire*, of a considerable Revenue: in the beginning of the Wars was first for the King, then for the Parliament, and a Colonel of Foot under the Earl of *Manchester*; a man (like *William Sedgwick*) high flown, but not serious or substantial in his principles: he continued in his Command till the new Model, then took offence, and fell off, or laid aside by them: no great Zealot for the cause, therefore not judged honest, serious or wise enough to be of the little Parliament, yet was of these latter Paliaments: Is also Chamberlain of *Chester* at about 500 *l. per annum*; he marryed his eldest Daughter to *Harry Cromwel*, second son of the Protector, then Colonel of Horse, now Lord Deputy (so called) of *Ireland*, another to

Colonel *Reynolds*, a new Knight, and General of the English Army in *France*, under Cardinal *Mazarine*, since (with (*e*) Colonel *White* and others) cast away coming from *Mardike*; there is no question but his principles are for Kingship and the new Court, being so greatly concern'd therein: wherefore it were great pity if he should not also be taken out of the House to be a Lord of the Other House, his Son-in-law being so great a Lord, and have a Negative Voyce over *Cambridge-shire*, and all the people of these Lands besides.

(e) White, *who assisted Col.* Goff *to turn the honest Members left behind in the little Parliament out of the House. Let* Goff *look to it.*

37. Sir *William Strickland*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Yorkshire*, and brother to *Walter Strickland*, was of the Parliament a long time, but hath now it seems forgotten the cause of fighting with, and cutting off the late King's head, and suppressing the Lords, their House and Negative Voyce: He was of these Latter Parliaments, and of good compliance, no question, with the new Court, and settling the Protector anew in all those things for which the King was cut off: wherefore he is fit, no doubt, to be taken out of the House and made a Lord; the rather, for that his younger brother (*Walter*) is so great a Lord, and by whom in all likelyhood he will be steer'd to use his Negative Voyce in the Other House over *Yorkshire*, and the people of these Lands, to the interest of the Court.

38. Sir *Richard Onsloe*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Surrey*, of good parts, and a considerable Revenue; he was of the Long Parliament, and with much ado (thorough his policy) steer'd his course between the two Rocks of King and Parliament, weather'd some sore Storms: was not his man taken in his company by the Guard in *Southwark*, with Commissions of Array in his Pocket from the King, and scurrilous Songs against the Roundheads? Yet by his interest rode it out till Colonel *Pride* came with his Purge, then suffer'd loss, and came no more in play till about *Worcester* fight; when, by the help of some Friends in Parliament, he was impowred to raise and lead as Colonel, a Regiment of *Surry*-men against the Scots and their King, but came too late to fight, it being over: being popular in *Surry*, he was of the Latter Parliaments; is fully for Kingship, and was never otherwise, and tickled much among the 70 Kinglings to that end; and seeing he cannot have young *Charles*, old *Oliver* will serve his turn, so he have one; so that he is very fit to be Lord *Onsloe*, and to be taken out of the House, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over *Surry* if they please, and all the people of these Lands besides, whether they please or not.

(d) *His salary 900 per annum though hath a great estate.*

39. Mr.

39. Mr. *John Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, and Brother to Commissioner *Fiennes*, brought in, it's likely, for one upon his score, is in a kind such a one as they call a Sectary, but no great stickler; therefore not being redeemed from the fear and favour of man, will, it is probable, follow his brother, who is (as it is thought) much steer'd by old Subtilty, his Father that lies in his Den, (as *Thurloe* by his Mr. Sr. *Johns*) and will say *No* with the rest, when any thing opposes the interest of the new Court, their power and greatness; and may therefore pass for one to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all in *Oxfordshire* (the University men onely excepted) and over all the people of these Lands besides.

40. Sir *John Hubbard*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Norfolk*, of a considerable Estate, part whereof came lately to him by the Death of a Kinsman: he was of these latter Parliaments, but not of the former; had medled very little, if at all, in throwing down Kingship, but hath stickled very much in helping to re-establish and build it up again, and a great stickler among the late Kinglings, who petitioned the Protector to be King; his principles being so right for Kingship and Tyranny, he is in great favour at Court as well as *Dick Ingoldsby*, and, no question, deserves to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to exercise a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good men in *Norfolk*, and all the people of these Lands besides, being become so very tame and gentle.

41. Sir *Thomas Honywood*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Essex*, of a considerable Revenue; he was a Committee-man in the time of the Long Parliament, and also a Military man, and led as Colonel a Regiment of *Essex*-men to the fight at *Worcester*; came in good time, and fought well against Kingship and Tyranny in the House of the *Stewarts*; was of the last Parliament: he is not so wise as *Solomon*, or so substantial and thorough in his principles for Righteousness and Freedom as *Job*, (*chap.* 29.) but rather soft in his spirit, and too easie (like a Nose of Wax) to be turn'd on that side where the greatest strength is: being therefore of so hopeful principles for the New Court interest, and so likely to comply with their will and pleasure, no doubt need be made of his fitness to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good men in *Essex* (the now Lord of *Warwick*, the Protectors Brother-in-law excepted) and all the people of these Lands besides.

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42. Lord

42. Lord *Ewre*, a Gentleman of *Yorkshire*, not very bulky or imperious for a Lord; he was once well esteemed of for honesty, and therefore chosen to be one of the Little Parliament; hath also been of all the Parliaments since: the *Yorkshire* men happily may like his being new Lorded, and that he should have a Negative Voyce over them; the rather, because they never chose him to any such thing: the Protector being so well satisfied with his principles, and easiness (like his fellow-Lord *Honywood*) to be wrought up to do whatever their will and pleasure is, and to say, *No*, when they would have him; it is very meet he also pass for one to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, not onely over *Yorkshire*, but all the good people of the Commonwealth beside, being a Lord of the old Stamp already.

43. Mr. *Hampden*, (now Lord *Hampden*) a young Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire*, son of the late Colonel *Hampden*, that Noble Patriot and Defender of the Rights and Liberties of the English Nation, of famous memory never to be forgotten, for withstanding the King in the case of Ship-money, being also one of the five impeached Members, which the said King endeavoured to have pulled out of the Parliament, wherenpon followed such feud, war and shedding of blood. This young Gentleman, Mr. *Hampden*, was the last of sixty two which were added singly by the Protector after the choice of sixty together; it is very likely that Colonel *Ingoldsby*, or some other Friend at Court, got a Cardinals Hat for him, thereby to settle and secure him to the Interest of the new Court, and wholly take him off from the thoughts of ever following his fathers steps, or inheriting his noble vertues, as likewise that the honest men in *Buckinghamshire*, and all other that are lovers of Freedom and Justice, that cleaved so cordially to, and went so cheerfully along with his Father in the beginning of the late War, might be out of all hopes of him, and give him over for lost to the Good Old Cause, and inheriting his Fathers noble spirit and principles, though he doth his Lands. He was of the latter Parliament, and found right, saving in the design upon which he was made a Lord after all the rest, and the Protectors pleasure. It is very hard to say how fit he is to be a Lord, and how well a Negative Voyce over the good people of this Land, and his Fathers Friends in particular, will become the son of such a Father; and how well the aforesaid good people (now called Sectaries) will like of it: but being it is as it is, let him pass for one as fit to be taken out of the House with the rest to have a Negative Voyce, and let him exercise it in the Other House over the good people for a season.

Sir

Sir *Arthur Hasterigg*. Lord? No; stop there! not Lord *Hasterigg*, a Knight of the old stamp, a Gentleman of a very large Estate and Revenue, was one of the Long Parliament, and one of the five impeached Members whom the King endeavoured to have pulled out of the House with the other, but was hindered from doing of it; was a Colonel in the Army, and adventured far in the Wars, continued of that Parliament till the dissolution thereof; was also chosen of these latter Parliaments, but not permitted to sit at the first; he was by the Protector (as may be seen in the printed List) cut out for a Lord of the Other House, and to have a wooden Dagger (to wit, a Negative Voyce) with the rest; but he missed his way, and instead of going into the Other House among the simple Negative men, the (*f*) Off-spring of the Bastard of *William* the sixth Duke of *Normandy*, he went into the Parliament-House among his fellow Englishmen, and there spake freely, bearing a good witness in behalf of the Good Old Cause, the Rights and Liberties of the people of *England*; at which the Court were vexed and sore displeased. However, for all this losing of his way, and the loss sustained by it, his Fame and Name amongst all true English spirits, will be higher and more honourable then the simple Title of a *New Lord* could make him: and instead of a Negative Voyce in the Other House, he will be honoured by after Ages as a rare *Phœnix*, that of forty four was found standing alone to his principles and the Good Old Cause so bled for: Oh sad and wonderful! but one of forty four to be found standing firm to so noble a Cause as ever was on foot since the world began? Let all true English Spirits love and honour him, and that will be better then a *Feather in his Cap*, or a *wooden Dagger*. His Name for ever in the Chronicles will live, as one that was a true Patriot of his Countries Liberties; which noble action (if he persevere and be more refined in that honest spirit) may deservedly obliterate all humane frailties and mis-carriages of his, during the sitting of the Long Parliament, and the free people of *England* may (doubtless) for ever bury them in oblivion. No question the Protector found he was mistaken in him, and that he was not fit to be a Lord, or to have a Negative Voyce, being of no more complying principles to his interest and Designes, and the then New Model of Government, and will scarcely adventure to give him a second invitation to that great Honour and Dignity he so ungratefully and disdainfully slighted.

(f) *See* Annies *Declaration in* Looking-Glass, *pa.* 5. (*saith they*) *The first ground and rise of Tyranny over the free people of this Nation, did proceed from the Bastard of* William *the sixth, Duke of* Normandy, *who to prevent the English of all relief by their Parliaments, created Lords by his Patent and prerogative to sit by Succession in the Parliament as Representors of his Conquest and Tyranny over us, and not by Election of the people as the Representors and Patrons of the Commonwealth; and to make his usurpation firm and inviolable, he subdued the Law-giving power of the free people in Parliament to the Negative Voyce of himself and posterity, and under the yoke of this Norman Captivity and Vassalage, we have been held by that Succession to this very day, &c. See large Petition,* Pag 11, 12. *of that Book.*

 There

There was one or two more of the new Champions, that with their wooden Daggers went into the Other House to fight against the Rights and Liberties of the good people of these Lands; but their Names being wanting, and not worthy the enquiring after, nothing can be said of their noble Vertues, save that in all likelyhood they were of such worthy principles as their fellows were of, and such as would concur to carry on any design or interest they should be put upon, and would say *No* with the rest, when any thing came in question that seemed to be against the Protectors height and absoluteness, or interest of the new Court; which he that hath but half an eye may see, was the onely designe of calling them thither, as a *Balance of Government* to the Parliament, so greatly (though falsly) pretended for the good of the people.

There were also of this chosen number of *Sixty two*, some of the old Earls and Lords called Peers, which stood off, (*viz.* three Earls, *Warwick Musgrave* and *Manchester*, and two Lords, *Say* and *Wharton*) and sate not at all, disdaining, as some thought, to sit with these new Up-start Lords; though others again apprehend that this their forbearance was onely out of their old State-policy, till they saw whether a House of Lords formerly so abominated and thrown down (by the consent and desire of the good people) would again be resented and established, and then intended to come in; but I shall leave it: Some were in *Scotland*, *viz.* General *Monk*, Earl of *Cassils*, Lord *Warrisson*, and Sir *William Lockhart*; which persons may also discover to him that hath but half an eye, what a pitiful carnal low design they are carrying on. Some in *Ireland*, viz. *Harry Cromwel Lord Deputy*, (so called) *Recorder Steel*, and *Colonel Tomlinson*: some it may be had no great mind to it, to wit, Colonel *Popham*, Mr. *Peirpoint*: others it's probable were letted by political or State-illness, or other occasions, *viz.* Chief Justice St. *Johns*, Mr *John Crew*, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, so as they also appeared not, there being not above forty four or forty five of that worthy choyce of Sixty two, that appeared and sate there; and it's very likely some think there were too many of them.

Thus far the Description and Narrative. Three or four General Queries are further proposed for a Close to the whole; and it is humbly offered to all ingenious people, and queried,

First, Whether if it should come to pass (as how soon we know not) that that noble spirit should (like a Lyon raised from sleep) rise again in the English people, such as it was in forty one or forty two, or about that time, whether these Champions with their *Feathers in their Caps*, and their *Wooden Daggers*, and those fifty three persons who pretended to settle the Government by the *Humble Petition and Advice*, would

would be able to fight with stand against, and overcome the same any otherwise then their Predecessors the Lords Temporal, and the Bishops the Lords Spiritual did then? And whether it would not in all likelyhood fare with them and their Dependents the Patentees of the Excise, and all others employed by them, that so oppress and impoverish the Nation, as formerly it did with them, if not far worse? They may please to think of it at their Leasure.

Secondly, Whether in these five years now past of the Protectoral Government, that blessed Reformation which the Protector (then General) and other Grandees of the Army so often promised, and for not bringing forth of which they pretend they dissolved the old Parliament, hath so been set upon as to make any the least proceed therein? Or rather, hath there not been a gradual and an apparent relapsing into those very Evils and Enormities formerly so greatly shaken, and in some degree broken, but now healed again of their wound, and flourishing afresh with open face; the spirit of wickedness and profaness being risen very high, even among Professors, like the unclean spirit cast out, and entring again? And in particular, that abominable corruption and abuse in the Law, and Administration of Justice, touching which the Protector (so called) sometime said, *It was not to be endured in a Christian Commonwealth, that some should so enrich and greaten themselves in the ruine of others.* So likewise that often complain'd of Grievance of Tythes, touching which he also said, (as was lately attested in an open Court of Judicature, several standing by to witness the truth thereof, to whom the words were spoken) *That if he did not take away Tythes, by the third of September next,* (to wit, 1654) *or such a time, they should call him the greatest Juggler that ever was, and would juggle in all things else.* Yet is there any thing done in either of these? or any thing gone about tending thereunto, now in these five years? as if it were so, that no fruit would ever grow upon such a tree, (*viz.* the Monarchical Foundation) which the Lord hath pulled up and cursed, as *the barren Fig-tree* was: onely there is one goodly amendment, to wit, a confirmation of the Act for *treble damages*, to the undoing of many an honest man that upon conscientious grounds do scruple the payment of them. And as for the Law and the Lawyers, they are as before, if not much worse; and is there any ground of hope that the next five years (should he continue so long) will produce any better fruit then the five that are already past?

Thirdly, Whether this Calculation of these ignoble Lords of the new Stamp, being of several complexions, and standing in the aforementioned Capacities and Relations, having also such dependence upon, and lying under so great Engagements unto the Protector, (so called)

called) as his Sons and Kindred, Flattering Courtiers, corrupt Lawyers, degenerated Sword-men, and a sort of luke-warm indifferent Country Knights, Gentlemen and Citizens, most of them self-interested Salary-men, be not likely (according to the very specious pretence) to prove a brave Balance of Government? And whether the good people of this Land are likely to have their just Rights and Freedoms, or religious men the Liberty of their Consciences by this Constitution, any otherwise, then according to the pleasure of the Protector and the Court? Or then they had in the time of the late King? And whether this Calculation were made to any other end then so?

Lastly, Whether all things soberly weighed and considered, the times be now so happy and blessed as some do loudly bespeak them to be? And whether for the future we are likely to have such prosperity, success and good days as some so largely promise themselves? and others it may be expected? Or whether such smiling upon old wickedness, and frowning and turning the back upon Righteousness, suppressing its growth, be any comfortable ground of such hope and expectation? Or whether upon the whole Series of things, as they now appear, there be not rather to be expected some sadder matter, if the LORD in mercy prevent not? Let the wise in heart consider.

THE END.

Reader, if thy patience be not quite worne out, read the following Post-script, which makes mention of the late flattering Adresses, *&c.* it may concern you. As also a Vindication of that faithful Friend to the Cause of God and his people, Mr. *John Portmans*, (late Secretary to the Fleet under General *Blake*) now Prisoner for Truth in the Tower, whom that lying Court-Pamphleter *Nedham* hath falsly aspersed and reproached in the late Diurnals.

A Post-Script to the Reader.

THe foregoing Narrative was composing and preparing to have come forth (like apples of gold in pictures of silver) *in the fittest season, during the life time of* Oliver *the late Protector* (*so called*) *and calculated for that end, among other, that as in a Glass he might clearly see his Mutability and Changeableness in his principles, as also his* Judas-*like Treachery and Deceit, and how wickedly he had dealt with the Lord, his people, and the*

the Nation, and the righteous cause on foot therein; but the Lord having in answer to the earnest desires and prayers of some of his faithful remnant, and in great mercy to the Nation and the good people therein, and the righteous cause, removed and taken him out of the way, it was thought fit however to publish it for the sake of his associates and confederates he hath left behind him, who may happily make some use of it; as also that the standers by, yea, the whole Nation, might likewise see and judge of what hath lately fallen out in this our day.

It is said of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, *That he not onely sinned himself, but made* Israel *to sin; and there were those of his confederates that then sinned with him, and after he was dead and gone, of whom it is recorded, That* they walked in the ways, and departed not from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat who made Israel to sin. 1 Kin. 15. 34 compared with 2 Kin. 17. 21, 22.

The parallel hereof we have in England *in this our day:* Oliver *the late Protector (so called) who (*Jeroboam *like) so greatly appeared with the people for Justice and Freedom against Oppression, highly professing and declaring for the same, hath sinned in the breach of those Protestations and Declarations, in building again those things he had been so greatly instrumental to destroy; therein surpassing not onely the deeds of the wicked who were cut off upon the like account, but also of* Jeroboam, *who never made such Professions and Declarations as he had done.*

There also are of his confederates (as the confederates of Jeroboam*) that sinned with him in his Apostacy and Revolt, and do yet continue in those sins, and walking in his steps now he is dead and gone, as if they took no notice of the displeasure and wrath of God revealed from Heaven against him, in cutting him off for his unrighteousness.* Israel *smarted sorely for their evil, and at last were carryed away Captive:* England *hath likewise suffered, and is brought very low, as tradesmen of all sorts, shop-keepers and others both in City and Country find by such sad and woful experience as they never did before, nor in the memory of man was the like ever known or heard of; and what may further suffer, the Lord (who will not be mocked) onely knows.*

For how unworthy are the people of this Generation, not onely the more dark and sordid, but too many who profess to be Saints, and are Pastors and Members of Churches, nay, some who are Mercurial and more high flown, that once spake the Language of Zion, *and highly appeared for the Good Old Cause, who notwithstanding they have seen the mighty Arm and Power of God displayed, in bringing down the unrighteous, oppressive, high and lofty ones (with their foundation) for their unrighteousness and oppression, yet have so far forgotten the Good Old Cause so signally owned from Heaven, and are so besotted and degenerated, into a self-seeking, slavish and enslaveing spirit, as they not onely justifie, but strengthen their hands, who (instead of pressing forward with more refinedness in that work and cause, leading*

ding to what it shall be when the promises and prophesies relating to the Kingdom of Christ *and* Zion *shall be fulfilled*) *have made a* Captain *or* Protector, *and are gone back to* Egypt, (*to wit, the old wicked foundation and things of Monarchy that have been destroyed*) *and thereby under a new name upholding and keeping the people under the old Oppressions: And do say of* (g) Oliver *their late* Egyptian Captain, *who hatched this* Cockatrice Egge, *and brought forth all this wickedness, and thereby did more hurt to the* Nation *then ever he did it good, and for which his Memory will deservedly for ever stink in the Nostrils of the* Lords *faithful people, That* he was a *Moses*, the great Father and Protector of his people, our late most worthy Prince that used all means to deliver us from Bondage, by whom we enjoy Freedom in Spiritual and Civil Concernments, *&c.* most excellent Prince of happy Memory, the famous Champion of our Liberties, *&c.* the Father, Protector and Buckler of these Nations, and the people of God, who rescued, procured and maintained our just Liberties to us, *&c.* the great Assertor of the Liberties of Gods people, and a Lover of their Civil Rights, *&c.* who well deserves to be a pattern to all succeeding Princes, *&c.* our gracious Benefactor, a nursing Father to his people, by whose hand the yoke of Bondage hath been broken both from the Necks and Consciences of good people, *&c.* an instrument of unspeakable Blessings, all whose great Enterprises the Lord constantly prospered with high success, *&c.* the great Protector of our Peace and Joy, who admirably got and (*h*) never lost, but left three Nations in Peace, *&c.* We cannot but deeply resent that sad stroke of Providence that took away the breath of our Nostrils, and smote our head from off our Shoulders, your Highnesses most gloriously renowned Father. Our *Elijah*, *&c.* your most illustrious, accomplished, most glorious, heroical, most renowned, blessed, most holy, serene, princely Father, that sacred Person, the delight of our Eyes, our glorious Sun is set, that unspeakable loss, the light of our Eyes, and the breath of our Nostrils, *&c.* But alass! this our *Moses* the Servant of the Lord is dead; and shall we not weep? If we weep not for him, yet we cannot but weep for our selves; we cannot but look after him, crying, Our Father, our Father, the Chariots of Israel and the Horsemen thereof, *&c.* *Falsly and wickedly alluding to* Moses *and* Elijah, *those two, for ever to be honoured, faithful Servants of the Lord: with many other the like fawning, blasphemous, lying Expressions, have they, in those wicked Addresses, wherein they lye and flatter: for the Lord and his faithful Remnant know he was not so, especially in his latter days, but was rather acted by the back sliding spirit of* Corah, Dathan *and* Abiram, *as also the famous and renowned Princes of the Congregation; yea, the Congregation it self, who rebelled against the Spirit of the Lord in* Moses, Caleb *and* Joshua, *&c.* *and would not press on to* Canaan, (*the work*

(g) Is their *Addresses to his son* Richard *his worthy Successour.*

(h) *Have you forgot* Hispaniola *and the way with* Spain?

of

of that day) *but said*, Let us make a (*i*) Captain, and return into Egypt, (i) Nu. *and would have stoned* Caleb *and* Joshua *because they would have had them gone forward: As also by the Spirit of* Ahab, Jehu, *and the rest of the back sliding wicked Kings of* Israel *and* Judah: *The spirit of the* Beast *and* false Prophet *in the former and present Monarchs of this and other Nations, which the Lord hath, and will disown and curse; but not the Spirit of* Elijah, Moses, Caleb *and* Joshua, *the Lords faithful persevering ones of old, as by what is before and afterwards mentioned doth too plainly and sadly appear; for he notoriously endeavoured to establish himself in this Tyranny, but before his departure, when he scarce had his senses, or could hardly speak, appointed* (*as some reports, though some think otherwise*) *his forementioned eldest son* Richard, *to succeed him in the Government to support and maintain that Apostacy and Wickedness which himself and* Thurlo, *&c. had been the first Contrivers, and then Actors of, thereby to hold us perpetually under the old Monarchical Egyptian Bondage; which was no sooner effected, and he proclaimed, but the aforementioned Addressors, as they blasphemously and flatteringly speak in way of honouring his Father, so in the same Adresses do they speak of him, falsly and wickedly alluding to good* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha, *who succeeded* Moses, David *and* Elijah, *after their death, saying to this purpose:* We humbly beg, That though your renowned Father, who as a designed instrument, helpt us out of *Egypt* (having *Canaan* in his Eye) was even then called to Mount *Nebo* to dye there; yet you as another *Joshua* with his spirit re-doubled upon you, may by the efficacious conduct of the Captain of the Lords Host, lead us into a more full possession of Truth and Righteousness, *&c.* In times of old, when God took away *Moses* from his people, in tender Mercy he gave them a *Joshua* to succeed him: Such are our hopes of your Highness. Gods aim and end in taking away his *Moses*, was to usher you in, his *Joshua*, *&c.* But since it was the Will of God our glorious Sun should set, and that even whilst he was ascending, we ought to submit unto it: it is no little Alleviation to our sorrow, that though our Sun be set, no Night hath followed, but our Evening hath been light, by raising your Highness into your Royal Fathers Seat, *&c.* You are our great Master, the person designed by God and Man to reign over us, *&c.* It begets no little joy in our spirits, when we behold the Son of that Father by a divine Providence succeed him in the Throne by his own apppointment, given us as a most choyce Legacy and his last Blessing, *&c.* A Pledge of Divine Love and Goodness to these Nations, *&c.* *Some saying*, if his Father had not appointed him to succeed him, the common interest and peace of the Nation, without Gods Assistance, had perished together with him, *&c.* Happy successour, in whom we shall be able to say, Mercy and Truth are met together, under whose Government Righteousness and Peace hath kissed each other, of whose

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exceeding Vertues and Endowments we have had experience, *&c.* God hath been pleased in the midst of Judgment to remember Mercy, in appointing your Highness to succeed your Father; your most excellent serene Highness, a branch of that princely stock, on you our hopes rest, *Richard* by the Grace of God Lord Protector; your most serene Highness, our Soveraign and General, the noblest branch of that renowned stock: *and desire* that he might build up unto perfection upon that (*wicked*) foundation which his Fathers blessed hand had laid. And pray that the spirit of their departed *Elijah*, even the Chariots and Horsemen of Israel might rest upon him, *&c.* *And a great deal more of this blasphemous flattering stuff, which would be too tedious to relate: which Addresses,* The Humble Petition and Advice, *being so often mentioned, and their desiring him to keep the Sword Military in his hand, the design in them, and strain of expressions so like to other, begets a shrewd suspition, they were rather hatch'd at the Court by Secretary* Thurlo, *and the old malignant Pamphleter, lying, railing* Rabshakeh, *and defamer of the Lords people,* Nedham, *alias* Mercurius Pragmaticus, *who formerly writ for the King against the Parliament; and by their Mercenary Emissaries and Agents suggested to, and forced upon the simple people (as the Addresses to his Father were formerly upon the Army and elsewhere rather then in their first motion naturally flowing from the Addressors: which the Lord in due time will discover: And not onely these, but also that great Independent Doctor* (*so called*) Thomas Goodwin, *he* (Aaron-*like*) *comes in as a Leader or one of the first among them, to encourage the rejoycing and dancing about this new* Golden Calf; *and in the speech that he made* (*pretendedly in the name and by the appointment of the Pastors and Messengers of above* 100 *Congregational Churches from several parts of the Nation* (*as says the Pamphlet*) *says he*, We come with hearty acknowledgement of the best Liberties enjoyed under your Highness now blessed Father, *&c.* all which have been continued to us through the Protection of the great *Mordecai* that sought the Weal of his people, and spake (*k*) peace to all his seed: blessed be God for his unspeakable gift, *&c.* which we are here come jonyntly to acknowledge to your Highness, *&c.* We also come full of rejoycing, blessing God for so happy and quiet a settlement of the Nation and Government in your person and succession: *Solomon*, though he had his name from peace, yet was not his first entrance so peaceable as this of yours, *&c.* *And after mentioning about what they met at the* Savoy, *and that his Father knew of the meeting beforehand, and approved of it, and of a Declaration they had drawn up to clear themselves from the aspersions laid upon them, and laying down therein what the principles of the* Independents *were*, &c. And now (*says he*) we present to your Highness what we have done, and commit to your trust the common Faith once delivered to the Saints, the Gospel, and the

(k) Was imprisoning the Lords people for their faithfulness to the Good, Old Cause and leaving them there when he dyed, a Mordecai's spirit, and a speaking peace? Well said Doctor

the saving truths of it, being a national endowment bequeathed by Christ himself at his Ascention, and committed to some in the Nations behalf; committed to my trust, saith *Paul*, in the Name of the Ministers; and we look at the Magistrate as (*l*) *Custos utriusque tabulæ*, and so (*m*) commit it to your trust as our chief Magistrate, *&c.* and we bless you out of *Zion*, &c. *Which practice and speaking, especially considered as the Case now stands, and as to the person to whom it is spoken, having also (according to the* Doctors *sence) no footing in* Scripture, *is the practice and Language of* Babylon, *and not of* Zion, *and greatly discovers that the poor* Doctor *never had a true Tincture within him, or taste of sweetness in Communion with God in the discovery of that Glory of* Zion, *and* Kingdom *of* Christ, *he so largely hath spoken and writ of, but had it from Books and hear-say; for it is impossible that one who hath truly tasted of that Glory, except he be desperately infatuated, or holds falling away, should bring forth such cursed untimely fruit, so contrary to the true light and spirit of* Zion, *as this is. Was not the Bishops, and the simple Clergy, who were acted by their fear or favour, formerly condemned by him and others for stiling the late and former Kings,* Defenders of the Faith, and supreme Head of the Church under Christ; *so generally acknowledged in its original to proceed from* Harry *the* 8. *who for self-ends, not the glory of God, dethron'd the Papal power in* England, *and took the* Popes (*usurped*) *Supremacy and Title of* Defender of the Faith, *as well as the* Tythes *and* First Fruits, *upon and to himself. Is it not the general received principle of* Independents *and other Sectaries (so called) who are clear sighted (and not without ground) to pleade against such a Tenent? But these things declare that Mr.* Goodwin *sucks such sweetness from the great Soveraignty, Honour and Profit of* Magdalen *Colledge in* Oxford, *and hath therewith drawn in such a Tincture of that spirit which naturally and usually breaths in persons inhabiting those places, as he is loth to be weaned from it; and therefore will right or wrong turn in and comply with any thing, so he may keep his interest there: It will be well for him if I am mistaken. But I leave what may further be spoken to this Subject, to a better Pen, who may take it in hand when his Book comes forth in print. And together with him, that cringing Court-Chaplain* Peter Sterry, *that also bows to what ever is uppermost, speaking higher then all this, as is credibly reported by several godly men that heard him to their astonishment: holding forth his Bible in the Chappel of* White-hall, *he spake to this purpose:* That if that were the VWord of God, then as certainly that blessed holy spirit (*meaning the late Protector*) was with Christ at the Right Hand of the Father; and if he be there, what may his Family and the people of God now expect from him? for if he were so useful and helpful, and so much good influenced from him to them when he was here in a mortal State, how much more influence will they have

(l) *To wit, Keeper of both Tables.*

(m) *Do not these several Churches by their silence hold forth that they consent to what their Pastors and Messengers have done herein? & so are fallen in with, & Abettors of the Apostacy of this day? And if it be not so, ought they not to declare against it?*

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from him now he is in Heaven? the Father Son and Spirit thorough him bestowing gifts and graces, *&c.* upon them. *And a great deal more to this purpose: and as he spake thus blasphemously of his Father, so the same spirit running in the aforementioned flattering Addresses, breath'd from him to his son (the now Protector so called) which also greatly discovers within what walls he breaths: But I shall let the Father pass, and speak a little of the Son his Successour, and in short, a little answer to those flattering, blasphemous, ungodly expressions, couched in the late Addresses to him, as if he were a second* Solomon, Joshua *or* Elisha. *Oh you blasphemous, lying, flattering Cycophant Addressours in City, Country, Army, &c. or off-spring of* Thurlo *and* Nedham *the Pamphleter, who are so ready to cry up* Adonijah *the false, and to cry and keep down* Solomon *the true spirit of Magistracy! give me leave a little to reason with you: What eminent appearing work of grace or of the image of God did you ever experience in and upon him, or heard of from others not acted by a self-seeking, fawning, servile spirit, but truly fearing the Lord? What eminent Action for God, his Cause or people did you ever see or hear he did either in his fathers life time or since his death, that you so highly speak? and allude as if he had a* Joshua, Solomon, *or an* Elisha's *spirit? Is Hawking, Hunting, keeping Race-horses, and riding Horse-matches to the endangering of the lives both of Horses and Men; wherein, for the most part, the most carnal of Professors, and the worst of men are oftenest exercised, and must therefore of necessity be his Companions, such a demonstration of those noble vertues and high endowments you so speak of to be in him? Pray bear with me, that I thus reason with you; for my spirit is grieved when ever I read or think of these your late Addresses; and it is fully settled in my heart, and I can believe no other, but that it is a carnal, unbelieving, selfish, filthy spirit by which you are acted, and which the Lord by his spirit in his people hath already, and will further discover, blow upon, and consume. Doth the following words and action declare him to be what you so speak of him? I will tell you what is commonly reported among honest men, which I had from a good hand, and am fully satisfied is very true, yea, and more then I shall here relate: One* Cornet Sumpner *in* Colonel Ingoldsby's *Regiment, knowing the wickedness and naughtiness of* Major Babington (*Major thereof*) *to be such as to dis-own and brow-beat the honest men in the Regiment, and to countenance drunkards, lyars, swearers and haters of goodness and good men, being for a long time grieved thereat in his spirit, at length (by the advice of some eminent in the Army) drew up several Articles to present to a Court-Martial, or elsewhere against him; which your most* illustrious, serene *and* renowned *Protector, the* inheritour of his Fathers noble vertues, *hearing of, sends for the* Cornet *to come unto him: who when he was come, the* Major *and* Colonel Ingoldsby, *&c. being also present, your* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha *spake after this manner to him:*

Josh.

Josh. What? have you Articles against your Major? *Corn.* Yes. *Josh.* What are they? *Corn.* A pretty number of them. *Then the Major began to answer to one, but nothing to the purpose; but before the Major had done, your most* serene *Protector or* Joshua *unjustly takes part with the Major to help him out, saying to the* Cornet, You Article against your Major because he is for me? you are a (n) company of Mutineers, you deserve a hundred of you to be hanged; and I will hang you, and strip you as a man would strip an Eele; you talk of preaching and praying men, they are the men that go about to undermine me. *And clapping his hand upon* Colonel Ingoldsby's *shoulder, said,* Go thy way, *Dick Ingoldsby,* thou canst neither preach nor pray, but I will believe thee before I will believe twenty of them. *And says he to the* Cornet, You never owned my Father; you have lost your Commission, and shall never ride more in this Army, *&c. and a great deal more to this purpose, which I leave to* Pragmaticus (*formerly the old, now the new* Court-Pamphleter) *more perfectly to relate. Is this speaking or action,* the righteousness and peace kissing each other, *that you so speak hath been since he took the Government upon him? Or would* Joshua, Solomon *or* Elisha *thus take part with wickedness and wicked men, and do so unrighteous and wicked an Action, and speak thus profanely and wickedly? Surely no: Wherefore acknowledge your iniquity, and lye low before the Lord for these your blasphemous, lying, flattering Expressions in your wicked Addresses, whereby you have so reproached and wronged good* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha, *in making such undue Comparisons: wherefore repent, you flattering Courtiers,* Peter Sterry, and ye other Court-Chaplains: *Repent, repent,* Thomas Goodwin, *and ye Pastors and Messengers of (as it's said)* above an hundred Congregational Churches in England: *Repent you Apostate Army; Repent you* Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, *and Militia of* London, *whose Principles are so base and mercenary, and like a Beast looking downward, as to side with (whether right or wrong) whatever is uppermost, like your Sword-Bearer and Officers, who cry Grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Maior to day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also you Presbyterian Classical Ministers of the City,* &c. *who by the persuasion of three or four eminent self-interested Cycophants among you, were drawn in against your Light and Consciences to carry your bodies to* White-hall (*leaving your hearty good will at home*) *to address your selves to this new Golden Calf, as an owning of him, and this from unbelief and slavish fear of being frowned upon, or losing your Parish-places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of your account? Repent also all of you for your spending* 50 *or* 60000l. *about a Heathensh Popish Funeral pomp, not onely wicked in it self, but at a time when so many tradesmen and others break and are ready to starve; and when you had done, then following an image of wax to* Westminster *as if it had been a dead mans*

(n) *Meaning the officers who often met to seek the Lord, and bewail their Apostacy from the Good Old Cause.*

body

body; wherein you lyed unto, and mocked both God and man. Repent also you Country professors and others, of these flattering, blasphemous, lying Addresses, and speak nor do no more so wickedly, lest the Judgements of the Lord break in upon you, as upon back sliding Israel *of old, and your carcasses fall in the wilderness. &c. as theirs did, for making, and then dancing about the* Moulten Calf, *and their desiring to make a* Captain *to return into* Egypt, *and opposing the Spirit of the Lord in* Moses, Caleb *and* Joshua, *and his work in that day. And take heed, Oh you Parliament, that you do not say or do as these have done: whom I so call, if you keep close to, and endeavour the promotion of the* Good Old Cause, *and cast out the false spirit of the* Egyptian Bond-woman, *the* Protector *(so called) and his* Lords, *and make way for, and bring in the* Spirit of Zion, *the* Freewoman, *the true spirit of Magistracy, by* Judges and Counsellours as at the beginning, men fearing God, and hating Covetousness, and faithful with all the saints. *If you thus proceed, my self, and the Lords faithful people will love, own, live and dye with you; if not, we shall abhor and dis-own you as we did the former and now* Protector *and his* Lords; *and shall trust* God *with our* Liberties, *and not fear your* Frowns.

And now a word *for your* encouragement, *my* Friends, *who remain* faithful *to the* Lord *in this evil day; and are, as it were, in the* Clefts of the Rocks, (*Cant.*2.14.) *and* secret places of the stairs, *in pain, crying and praying night and day, giving the* Lord *no rest* (Isai.62.6,7.) *till he revive the* Good Old Cause, *and cause the* Righteousness of Zion to go forth as brightness, and the Salvation thereof as a Lamp that burneth, and until he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth: *whose voyce, in his account (going forth in the power of his spirit from the sweetness you have tasted in communion with himself in the discovery of this glory)* is sweet, and countenance is comely, *and unto whom he will in the best time say,* Rise up my love, my fair one, and come away; for lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. *Isa.*26.20. The flowers appear on the earth, *Isai.* 35.2.*chap.*51.3. The time of the singing of birds is come, *Isa.*35.6. And the voyce of the turtle is heard in our land, *Zach.* 12. 10. And will rejoyce over you as the Bridegroom over the Bride, with joy and singing, and will rest in his love, *Zeph.* 3. 17. compared with *Isa.*62. 5. *Wherefore be not* dampt *or* discouraged *in your* spirits *at the hearing and sight of the late* Addresses, *nor at the* great Cloud of Witnesses *therein seeming to own the present and former* Governour: *What though many of them are men of such raised gifts and parts, and appearing grace, which to such as have not their eyes in their heads, and look not within the vail, may have an appearance the* Lord *doth own them, and approves of what hath been formerly and lately done? for though they are so great a* Cloud of Witnesses, *yet they are but* Witnesses in the Clouds, *whose* Testimony, Carnal Wisdom, Policy *and* Arm of Flesh, *will pass away* like

like the morning Cloud, or early dew: *for the spirit of the Lord in his people, like* the waters, *Isa.*28.17. *hath* overflown *and looked into their* hiding place, *abhor'd and blown upon them, therefore follow not a multitude to do evil. What though there be so many Prophets, great Scholars, learned Astrologers, and wise men among them? yet know, that amongst almost* 400 *Prophets in the days of* Ahab *and* Jehosaphat, *but one* Micaiah, *a true prophet that had the mind of God, among all the* congregation *that were going from* Egypt *to* Canaan; *among whom were many renowned* Princes, Priests *and* famous men, *yet onely* Moses, Caleb, Joshua, *&c. that truly followed* God, Numb.14. *Among all the* wise men *in* Babylon, *but one* Daniel *a true* Prophet, Dan.2.19 *But one* Noah *a* Preacher *of* Righteousness, *and* faithful *in his* generation *before the* Flood, Gen.7.1. *One* Lot *in* Sodom. *Among the* seven Churches, Rev.2.3. *but two to wit*, Philadelphia *and* Smyrna, *whom the Lord approves of; but the other so carried it,* (*except a few among them*) *as he said it should be manifested they belonged rather to* the Synagogue of Satan, *then to the* Churches of Christ. *When the* great destruction *comes upon* wicked men, *a little before or upon the call of the* Jews, *but* a handful, or as the gleaning grapes when the Vintage is done, shall lift up their heads, and rejoyce and glorifie God in the fires, *Isai.*24. *They onely* who speak often one to another when wickedness is set up, and they that tempt God are delivered; *alluding to* Israel, *who would have* made a Captain to return again to Egypt, *or rather the Apostacy of this our day, that the* Lord *owns as those who fear him, and have the promise of the* Sun of Righteousness to arise upon them, *Mal.*3. *The* false spirit *of* Magistracy *in* Adonijah *aspiring to the* Government, *had the assistance of the Kings sons,* Abiathar *the Priest,* Joab *the General, and all the Captains of the Host,* &c. *who with slaying of Oxen,* &c. *eating and drinking, said,* God save Adonijah, *and carryed it for a time against* Solomon: *but the spirit of* Solomon, Nathan *the Prophet,* &c. *who had the true spirit of* Government *and* Prophesie, *approved not of, or consented to it, but were for the true spirit to rule,* 1 King.1. *and so it is at this day; and blessed be the* Lord *that our eyes do see a people crying, longing, and will not be at rest till the earthy selfish spirit of Magistracy be brought down, and the self-denying spirit of Magistracy or Horn of* David *now budding in* Zion *come in its room,* Psal.132. *Wonder not, neither be turned aside because of that great multitude on the one hand, or smallness of the number on the other, that truly and indeed appear for and own the cause of God; but stand close, and be more refined in the light and spirit of* Zion, *and keep your ground; for the Lord hath so appointed, That* the foot shall tread it down, *to wit, the meanest of the* saints; *for it is very probable that many of the great and wise* saints, *according to* Rev.18.4. *shall be found in the borders, and supporting the things of* Babylon, *and casting out their* Brethren (Isa.66.5.) *saying,* Let the Lord be glorified; *and having the mist of* Babylon *before their eyes, shall say,* The Lord delays his com-

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ming, and will be beating their fellow servants, *only the* feet (*to wit, the upright conversation*) of these poor ones *who desire to keep close to God, and not to touch with* Babylon; and steps, *to wit, the* faith, prayers, *and* honest endeavours *of these needy ones, who long for, and cannot be at rest*, till judgement, *so visibly*, return unto righteousness, that all the upright in heart may follow it: *These shall trend down the lofty* City, Isai. 26. *The least of the flock shall draw them out: the people that shall bring down the enemies of* God *in the latter days, are a* very small and feeble remnant: *when the* Lord *comes to destroy* Babylon, *and to build up* Zion, *he will finde but a few upright ones, and those very destitute, helpless, and some of them prisoners too, for their witness to the true* Magistracy *and* Ministry *of* Zion, *whose prayers he will hear, and not despise, and bring forth to declare his glory in* Zion, *who shall in a holy triumph and rejoycing say*, O Lord, thou art our God: we will exalt thee, we will praise thy Name, for thou hast done wonderful things, thy councels of old are faithfulness and truth, *&c.* Lo, this is our God, we have waited for him, he will save us, we will be glad and rejoyce in his salvation. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee. Trust in the Lord for ever, *&c. Isai.* 25. 1, 9. *chap.* 26. 2, 3. *Which good and comfortable words shall certainly be made good, for* heaven and earth shall pass away, but not one tittle of the word shall pass till all be fulfilled. I the Lord will hasten it in its time, *Isa.* 60. 33. *with Jer.* 33. 25, 26. *Hab.* 2. 3. *Read these Scriptures.* Wherefore strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees, *&c. Isa.* 55. 3, 4.

And you, my dear Friends, Commonwealths-men (*so called*) *who so greatly seem to press for* righteousness *and* freedom, *labour to bring forth this* righteousness, *not by a common moral* spirit *and* principle, *but by the* spirit of Zion, *a lively, spiritual, active frame of spirit, to wit, that frame mentioned* 2 Sam. 23. (*not to be pulled and haled to do the good that lyes before you, that is more suitable to the unjust* Judge) *but be as ready to help and refresh, and therein be as suitable to delight the oppressed that come unto you*, as the light of the morning when the Sun riseth without Clouds, *is to those who have lost their way in a dark night*, and as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain: *this is the Spirit of the* Horn of David *that shall* bud in Zion, *Psal.* 132. *The consideration whereof in the first man festation and declaration of it by the spirit unto and by* David, *having thereby a taste of that glory upon his spirit, made him to break forth into a holy triumph and rejoycing, saying*, And this is all my salvation and all my desire, although he make it not to grow, (*to wit, in his day.*) *Leave no stone unturn'd, no means unsu'd to let the people who come unto you speedily know one way or other what they shall trust to; say not*, Go, and come again to morrow, *if you can do it to day; delayes are burdensome and chargeable.* Job, *from the secret of God being upon his Tabernacle, and the precious dew of the spirit compassing his root, and lying*

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all night upon his branch, had much of this blessed frame upon his spirit, He put on and clothed himself with righteousness; and had more love to judgement then to the robe and diadem; *and upon that account, he* was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out, *chap 29. it concerns you, and is worth your reading. This will be the frame of the handful of corn in the earth,* Psa. 72 (*or mountain established upon the top of the mountains,* Mich. 4. 1, 2.) the fruit whereof shall shake like Lebanon, *they shall not be shaken by others, but themselves will shake off their fruit: then wil you be & do according to the heart of God, and having this excellent spirit so freely, to make it your meat & drink to execute judgement, and therein to make* your shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-day *to the oppressed, you will abhor to* bewray (*to wit*) *give up their right and freedom into the hands of Tyrants and Spoylers. To be to the oppressed as* a hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempest, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, and as rivers of water in a dry place, *standing open ready to refresh those that are thirsty, will be the frame of Christ and the Saints* (the Horn of David) that shall reign in righteousness, *&c Isa.* 31. 1, 2. *Then* those that dwell under your shadow shall return, (*from their oppression*) revive as the corn, and grow as the vine, *and your savour among both good and bad concern'd in you, will be* as the wine of Lebanon, *Hos.* 13. *and shall say,* The Lord bless thee, thou habitation of Justice, *&c. and* wait for, (*to wit, desire after you*) as (*the dry ground*) for the rain, and open their mouths wide as (*the mowed parch'd ground*) for the latter rain, *Job* 29. 23. *The foundation of the eternal welfare of your souls being first laid thorough faith in Christ, and an holy unblamable conversation,* (*without which you cannot attain unto the other*) *it will then be your crown and rejoycing to forget the things behind, and to come up hither; for herein doth the Lord delight,* (*as also will be the great glory of the latter days:*) *and as you are in the power, glory and sweetness of his spirit herein exercised, will he delight in, and rejoyce over you, and you will live as it were in heaven while you are upon the earth, and he will be for your protection,* as a place of broad rivers & streams, wherein shall go no gally with oars, or gallant ship pass thereby, *&c. Isa.* 33. *Yea,* your bow (*as Jobs*) renewed in your hand, *to shoot at your enemies upon all occasions. The presence of God being thus with you, your terrour will be upon all both at home and abroad that have a mind to hurt you, according to* Psa. 48. God is known in her palaces for a refuge: for lo, the kings were assembled, they passed by together, they saw it, and so they marvelled, they were troubled, and hasted away: fear took hold upon them there, & pain as of a woman in travel, thou brakest the ships of Tarshish, *&c. This salvation and forementioned righteousness, is the righteousness and salvation of* Zion, *spoken of* Isa. 62. 1. *which those who understand and taste the glory and sweetness of, cannot, will not hold their* peace, *or to be at* rest, till it go forth as brightness, or as a lamp that burneth. *This is the true*

spirit

[illegible] up to your aight, and in the strength of your power [illegible] in order to which, pray for the drawings of that measure of the spirit which the Lord hath promised to pour forth in the latter days. The ordinary measures of the spirit relating onely to the work within, will not do it; therefore is it that so many saints at this day turn in with the spirit and things of Babylon. *Do not (like Alderman* Tichborn*) pretend to serve your Country freely, and afterwards take great Salaries; the people are poor, and it is your duty that have Estates, to take nothing from them except they freely give it: so ought also the Ministers of Christ to do. With other Scriptures read* Micha 3.

A word on the behalf of that faithful servant of the Lord, Mr. John Portmans, *now close prisoner under lock night and day in the Tower of* London, *so that none may come with freedom to visit him.*

Prov. 31. 8. *Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.*

THe Reader may take notice, That Mr. *Portman* (formerly Secretary to the Navy) could not in conscience continue his employment under this Apostacy, though it were worth more then 300 *l. per annum*; and for his faithfulness to the cause of God, his people and the Nation, hath (amongst others) been a sufferer unto Bonds in the Tower this 17 of the 11 month 1658, a year wanting 3 weeks, never hearing what was laid to his charge, or that there was any to accuse him of evil: having demanded of Col. *Barkstead* his Jaylor (when first brought in by his Souldiers) what his Crime was, could get no answer, neither was there any expresst in the Warrant by which he was apprehended; the substance whereof was, *That he should be brought into the Tower to be kept until the further pleasure of the Late* Tyrant, whom the Warrant blasphemously stiled *his Highness the Lord Protector*: who being lately dead, Mr. *Portman* took notice of it in a Letter to Col. *Barkstead*, delivered to his hand by two faithful Brethren, meekly demanding, *If he had any further Warrant to continue him a prisoner: if he had, that then he might have a Copy*, or at least the sight of it; which *if he had not, in some short time, he must conclude there was none; and therefore his occasions to go forth for the well-being of his Family urging him to it, he should assay to attend upon them; but if upon Tryal he found the force continued, he must consider what might be his further duty.* This for substance, but with more plainness was intimated in the Letter, and accordingly a week after, not hearing from him, about three in an afternoon, not disguised, but in his constant habit, he went to the gate, expecting to be stopped rather then otherwise; but finding the passage free, went forth to his Brother-in-law's house, not with an intent to conceal himself; from whence he was again taken within an hour. This is briefly and truly the matter of Fact, and may, it's hoped, justifie him in his attempt not to be left to any thing unbecoming a sober Christian; yet was he the rather induced thus to do, upon words not long before spoken by Col. *Barkstead*, viz. *That he might go out if he would*, asking some friends *If there were no way to perswade him to it*, &c. There needs nothing be said to such as know that foul-mouth'd Malignant *Nedham*, to wipe off the reproach he hath raised in his Pamphlet, that Mr. *Portman* should say, *He would not go out if the gates were open, until he was satisfied for his imprisonment*; to go about to do it, were to imply that the Pamphletter did sometimes speak truth; which should he do, he would be utterly disabled to serve his Masters, who make lies their refuge, and hire him at no small charge (as a means to uphold their own reputation) to aspersse the faithful in the Land; yet considering the report may come to those that know him not, such may be assured, That Mr. *Portman* never spake any such thing, but hath ever declared, *That he should not continue there, were the force he is under removed.* But by all the noyse hath been made of this matter in the News Books, they onely declare how grateful it would be to have any thing to colour over their unrighteous proceedings, and justifie themselves in their hard and more then Heathenish usage of such as dare not say, a confederacy with them in their Apostacy, for unto this hour, after now almost a years imprisonment, and at this time, so close, as that he is locked up night, and day, can he not hear of Accusation or Accuser, or so much as a VWarrant for his Detention other then as is before mentioned, That he should be taken and kept during the pleasure of the deceased Tyrant; which may become every true Englishman to be sensible of; for who knows whose lot it may be next, to feel the like oppression when it shall please our Task-masters to impose it?